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U. S. Barrage Begins to Raze Aachen; Stalin Backs Postwar Allied Accord; New 'League' Goes Beyond Geneva

Taxi Resources Pooled; Small Tank-Car Use Out; Phone Silence Deliberate

The World's Day—October 11, 1944

Boston: Taxicab Move to Save Manpower and Gas

Boston taxicab companies pool resources in joint effort to handle more business, while at the same time reducing mileages and conserving gasoline, tires, automotive parts and manpower. [Page 5.]

Plans to handle intelligently requests from 25,000 World War II veterans who are expected to take up farming were discussed today at a State House conference. [Page 5.]

Registration of Massachusetts voters closes on Oct. 18, Republican and Democratic leaders warned today, as they urged every eligible person to qualify for the important Nov. 7 election. [Page 2.]

Establishment of a local branch office of the Veterans Administration in Boston was urged today by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, in a telegram to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Administration in Washington. Mr. McCormack also urged that branch offices be established in Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, and other cities as conditions require.

Funds totalling $1,509,626 were expended by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety from its inception on Dec. 1, 1941 to June 1, 1944, an audit report issued by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, disclosed today. [Page 3.]

Washington: ODT Rules Out Small Tank-Car Use

To help move the largest possible quantity of oil and other liquid products into congested Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas, the Office of Defense Transportation prohibited use of tank cars with less than 7,000 gallons capacity.

Appointment of Carleton J. Everett, formerly of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as director of refining in the Atlantic coastal states was announced by the Petroleum Administrator for War.

A delegation from the Polish-American Congress presented President Roosevelt with a memorial indorsing recognition of the Polish Government in exile and urging this country to oppose any postwar partition of Poland.

In Europe: Berlin Telephone Silence Deliberate

One official telephone call has been received in Sweden from Berlin, indicating that the mysterious suspension of telephone service, which has lasted more than 60 hours, is not due to a technical breakdown, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm said.

German SS men have massacred all but 10 of the 520 inhabitants in the Burgundy village of Comblanchien, in reprisal for an incident in which the villagers were innocent, the Paris Radio reported.

Estate of Marshal Pétain at Villeneuve-Loubet, near Nice, France, has been seized by the de Gaulle Government, the Paris Newspaper Populaire said.

France will repay Belgium $120,000,000 which was intrusted to the Bank of France in 1940 and which the Vichy Government turned over to the Germans, it was announced in Paris.

The Paris Bourse has resumed trading in foreign securities with a decree ordering all foreign issues to be listed and filed with the French Government.

Madrid will be without electricity in the daytime for three days a week because of a reduction in power production, Reuter said.

Tino Rossi, French singer, has been arrested in a roundup of alleged collaborationists, Paris police disclosed.

Two seats in the French Consultative Assembly will go to Corsica, the Cabinet of the French Provincial Government announced.

Bulgaria is reluctant to fulfill its promises to evacuate its troops from Yugoslavia and Greece, British Minister of State Richard Law told the Commons. Only limited withdrawals have been made thus far, he said.

National: Ohio C. I. O. Sets Patriotic Example

Unanimously reaffirming labor's no-strike pledge, the Ohio C. I. O. Council recommended that all C. I. O. affiliates follow this patriotic policy and sent a pledge to Army and Navy leaders that labor would "pour into their hands all the weapons they need."

No foreseeable bettering of butter supplies for civilians until at least January is in view, according to E. W. Brockenbrough, OPA chief for fats, oils, and dairy products, speaking in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mexico: Chamber Defeats 'Ridicule' Bill

A bill to prohibit the press and theaters from "ridiculing congressmen" was defeated by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, lower house. Congressman Jose Maria Suarez Tellez of Guerro, who introduced the measure, contended that "the dignity of the representatives of the people must be upheld." Other speakers replied that it was more important to uphold the freedom of the press.

Australia: Government May Run N. S. W. Papers

Government operation of strike-bound newspapers in New South Wales is a possibility, Australian Minister of Information Arthur Calwell said in Sydney.

Middle East: Jewish Causes Hurt by Outbreaks

Jewish causes were harmed and the Allied war effort "seriously impeded" by recent terrorist outbreaks in Palestine, Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley told the Commons today.

Far East: Chiang Sees Victory in Coming Year

President Chiang Kai-shek told the Chinese Government on the thirty-third anniversary of the Chinese Republic yesterday, "This coming year shall bring victory."

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Police Budget Surplus Found But Will Patrolmen Get It?

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A potential surplus of $290,311 in the Boston Police Department salary budget was uncovered today upon inquiry at the City Auditing Department, but whether such a surplus would ever be used for granting the requested $200 a year salary increase to patrolmen is still debatable.

Power to grant the raise lies in the hands of the Police Commissioner and Mayor Tobin, who three weeks ago ordered the Budget Commissioner to investigate the condition of the City Treasury so he could make a decision in the matter.

Because police are not allowed to have a union represent them for collective bargaining purposes, several Boston attorneys and the Boston City Council have been waging a campaign for the police increases.

As of Sept. 30, the Auditor's office informed The Christian Science Monitor, $1,573,711 remained unexpended in the salary columns of the Police Department. Total department salaries in the 13 weeks between Sept. 30 and the end of the year will have amounted to $1,283,400 if the weekly pay roll, which averages $94,200, is maintained. This leaves a total of $290,311 as a potential residue.

Such a surplus is nearly three times the $102,000 that would be needed were the 2,000-odd patrolmen in the department

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Weather Predictions

Partly Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Colonies of Italy: Explosive Issue

Will Italy be an "empire" after the war?

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has assured the House of Commons that Italy will not have its colonies restored. This newest British statement has evoked strong reactions in Rome and opened again the whole question of Allied policy to a nation, once an enemy, now a co-belligerent, which has been told that it must "work its passage" back to Allied favor.

First Page: Second Section.

Parley Brings Hope of Ending Quincy Strike

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

First prospect of an end to the big shipyard strike in Quincy turned up today, when the management offered a proposition to the Union and the union asked to have it put in writing.

More than 1,000 electricians walked out today, bringing the total idle to between 6,000 and 7,000, or close to a third of the 22,000 comprising the total work force.

Of these more than 500 were sent home by the company because their work was eliminated by the strike.

"There is a possibility we may be able to arrive at a settlement," William F. Mullaney, President of the Independent Union, said. "It looks as if the proposition before us will be something that we can offer to the men."

Proposal Made

The proposal developed at a conference between William H. Collins, General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company yard; John J. Sullivan, a United States Department of Labor conciliator; James T. Moriarity, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and William C. Horneman, a trouble-shooter for the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

They then went into session with the board of the Independent Union and after something more than an hour there, traveled back to the offices of the management with the union reply.

Hearing this news, leaders of the striking departments of the yard emphasized that the terms would have to be acceptable to their groups.

The strike situation is unique. Probably nothing of this size has ever before occurred in Massachusetts. There seems some question as to whether a settlement agreed to by the Independent Union will meet with general satisfaction.

Came On As Walkout

The tie-up came on as a spontaneous walkout in one major department after another. Spokesmen said that the Independent Union had not been able to get sufficient results in the handling of their

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Dumbarton Oaks plan backed by delegates as more workable and flexible than the old.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The United Nations proposed world organization may have certain superficial similarities to the old League of Nations, but the differences are numerous and vital. And it is these differences which the Dumbarton Oaks conferees anticipate will make the new "league" more workable and flexible than the old.

While the framework of the old League was extensively retained in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the four-power delegates streamlined it, gave it authority to use force and armed forces on which it could call, and narrowed the primary responsibility for maintaining peace to the security council and in particular to the big five on it.

They also, by including within the new league's responsibilities supervision over the world's social and economic conditions, foresaw that peace could be more easily kept if a program of alleviating the causes of war and aggression was included.

The differences between the new United Nations proposals and the old League fall into certain categories. For example, the security powers of the new plan are much more specific and realistic than in the old League. The new organization in contrast to the old League has the authority over regional enforcement action.

Regional Power Limited

That is, no regional arrangement or regional agency can attempt to settle regional disputes either pacifically or militarily without the approval of the security council. For example, the Pan-American nations could not undertake to settle a South American boundary dispute without council approval.

Then, this new organization in contrast with the old League can deal not only with acts of aggression or war but also can act where the threat of war or a breach of the peace is involved.

In the new "league" this responsibility to maintain the peace is concentrated in the council of 11, with particular responsibility resting on the five permanent members in contrast to the old League, where such authority was diffused among the 60-odd members of the Assembly as well as belonging to the Council.

It is anticipated that the security council, because of its responsibilities, will be in continuous session. And the assembly

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Talks with Churchill at Moscow put stress on full co-operation to keep world peace.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The exile Polish Government's Ministry of Information said today that Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had been invited to join the conferences between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in Moscow.

Hope of Polish accord seen in Moscow effort: Page 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 — The talks between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin proceeded today, inspired by pledges of Allied good will and collaboration expressed by the two leaders at a state banquet yesterday attended by many notables, statesmen, and diplomats.

Premier Stalin praised the military might of the United States and Britain, and with reference to the Soviet Army's victories declared that these could not have been achieved without the aid of Russia's allies.

He stressed with great seriousness the vital need for continued Allied co-operation after the war in order that the hard-earned peace may be kept. "Peace-loving nations are never prepared, but aggressor nations always seem ready," he pointed out, adding that this must not be the case in the future.

Churchill's Reply

Returning Premier Stalin's compliments to the Allies, Prime Minister Churchill stated, "It is a sign of a great nation and a great man to be magnanimous and generous." He paid high tribute to the fighting skill of the Russian Army in cracking the military might of the Nazis.

Mr. Stalin expressed to United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman the gratitude of Russia for the material aid given by the United States, and he paid a special compliment to Secretary of State Cordell Hull in reference to the achievements of the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

The conditions under which Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are meeting today are not only radically different from those of 1942, but profoundly different from those existing at the time of the Teheran meeting when the Allies were only halfway to victory and had not then shown what they could do in the west.

Today the Russians are expecting big, decisive, military operations, starting more or less

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By a Staff Artist

Battle for the Baltic

According to latest advices, the Russians in Lithuania have completely surrounded the port of Memel and are pushing toward Tilsit, within the East Prussian frontier across the Niemen River. Main Russian moves shown by arrows.

Soviets hem in Memel, Berlin says — Halsey fleet smashes foe in Ryukyu Isles.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Exactly at noon today a devastating barrage from hundreds of heavy American guns began the obliteration of the city of Aachen.

The 1,500 SS troops of the German garrison of this ancient capital of Charlemagne, which is holding up the Allied advance, had rejected the ultimatum for surrender.

One hour and 10 minutes later 8-inch armor-piercing guns, 155-mm. Long Toms, and 105-mm. howitzers, completely encircling the stronghold, were deluging it with high explosive.

Some 15,000 civilians are seeking security underground. A number, round the outskirts, disobeyed military orders and reached the Allied lines, bearing white flags.

The city and its garrisons are doomed. But, like Caen, St. Lô, Cherbourg, St. Malo, and other last-ditch defenses, it serves Hitler a useful purpose in delaying the Allied advance.

The same course of events is proceeding at Fort Driant, outside Metz farther to the south, where General Patton's Third Army is battering its way through darkened tunnels with rifles, machine guns and bazookas at such close quarters to the defenders that there is no possibility of using blasting charges.

At the north end of the stagnant line, Canadian infantry, attempting to force Germans out of approaches to the Belgian port of Antwerp, have established a four-mile bridgehead across the wide Schelde River.

On the Eastern Front, a Romanian communiqué announced capture of Cluj, Capital of Transylvania, part of the 16,642 square miles of territory which Hitler transferred from Romania to Hungary in 1940.

Farther north, a new Russian attack was reported by the Germans 70 miles northeast of Warsaw at Lomza, near the East Prussian frontier.

In Lithuania, General Ba-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Spanish Lefts in France Threaten Franco's Rule

According to a London broadcast, new fighting has broken out in northern Spain and is increasing in fury. The Spanish Army has been forced to bring up artillery and mechanized equipment against the Spanish Republicans reentering Spain from France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Activities of French and Spanish left-wing groups in liberated France may well bring about a major showdown between the French and the Spanish regimes in the near future.

[Dispatches reaching Washington Oct. 5 stated that a Spanish Maquis force of 40,000 men were in control of a corner of France adjoining the Spanish frontier.]

Gen. Francisco Franco and his regime are apparently disturbed by what they consider to be French interference with Spanish internal affairs. However, the forces which from French soil are working for the downfall of the Franco regime are—at least at the moment—beyond the control of the Paris authorities.

Most impetuous in their desire to oust the Franco regime are the Spanish Republicans, remnants of the Republican Army which passed into France after the breakdown of the Spanish Republic.

Kept Will to Fight

Of the more than 200,000 Spanish men, women, and children who sought refuge in France, many have perished in concentration camps in southern France, where they were interned by the French authorities. Others succeeded in emigrating to the new world, especially to Mexico, while others were deported to North African labor camps by the Vichy regime.

However, the Spanish Republicans have neither lost their will to fight nor have they mitigated their violent antagonism to the Franco regime.

During the Vichy regime, the Spanish internees had been organized in forced labor battalions. They suffered great hardships.

Yet during the last mouths before the collapse of German and Vichy rule, control had relaxed in the internment centers and hundreds and thousands of Spanish internees succeeded in escaping and in joining the French patriot forces.

Spanish Republicans among the French Underground in southern

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Ensuing Four Weeks to Decide Presidency; Dewey Victory Means Committee Shakeup

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — Republican victory at the polls next month would put a brand new team in control of important congressional committees, largely replace present strong Southern influence, but maintain a general emphasis on conservatism such as already exists in key legislative posts.

Following the rule that the party winning the White House wins the Lower House, voters in November are not only selecting a Commander in Chief, but the team to carry out his program.

Democrats are expected to hold the Senate temporarily even in event of a Dewey victory, although the latter would greatly weaken their control, represented by a present 58 Democrats to 37 Republicans and 1 Progressive. Only one third of the Senate is up for election, and since many come from the Democratic South, Democrats are expected to continue in vital committee chairmanships for at least two years.

A strong Dewey victory in 1944, however, would so weaken Demo-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Vermonters Fill Shop Of Aachen Courier

ENOSBURG FALLS, Vt., Oct. 11 (AP)—There were more customers in F. A. Lafley's barber shop today than he'd ever seen before.

But he didn't give many shaves and hair cuts.

He was too busy receiving congratulations and proudly telling about the exploits of his son Lieut. Cedric Lafley who delivered the ultimatum for the unconditional surrender of Aachen to the Germans.

At the Lafley home, Mrs. Hester Lafley, wife of the intelligence officer, kept mumuring over and over "I'm thrilled; it's wonderful."

Dewey: 'This Must Be the Last War'

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 11

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will devote his campaign speech in New York City Oct. 18, exclusively to foreign affairs.

Paul E. Lockwood, the Republican presidential nominee's Secretary, in making the announcement today, said the title of Mr. Dewey's speech before the New York Herald Tribune forum would be "This must be the last war."

The speech will be radiocast over the Blue Network starting at 9:30 p. m., eastern war time.

UNRRA Is Told Of China's Needs In Postwar Relief

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—China today presented to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration its postwar rehabilitation program, calling for nearly $1,000,000,000 United Nations aid and the services of at least 3,200 experts.

Presentation of China's vast needs temporarily took UNRRA officials' eyes off the more immediate job of aiding in the rescue of millions of Europeans.

It left Soviet Russia the only nation that has not made known its needs.

At present UNRRA has plans for collecting $2,000,000,000 from its 44 nations. Whether China will get all it asks depends on how much UNRRA spends in Greece, Albania and perhaps in Yugoslavia, Poland.

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By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — Political observers are agreed today that the events of the next month of the presidential campaign can determine the outcome either way, so close is the race at this moment.

Four weeks from today the name of the 1945-49 President of the United States will be known, and it seems evident the intervening developments will play a more than ordinarily decisive part in influencing the decision this year.

Off to a slow, careful, cautious start, the campaign is soon expected to break into full energy, with both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey greatly increasing the pace of their participation.

Republican strategy is radically different than it was four years ago. In five weeks Governor Dewey has delivered only nine nationally radiocast addresses and hardly more than a handful of rear-platform, impromptu speeches. In 1940 Wendell L. Willkie was on the air four or five times a week, and it

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Decentralization and Isolation Check French Reconstruction

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 11—There are two keys to the problem of political and economic reconstruction in France: communications and transportation.

Politically, the most serious aspect of the French situation today is unavoidable decentralization and isolation of many parts of the country due to disruption of lines of communication. Economically, the main obstacle to the return to work on a massive scale is lack of transportation for raw materials and other essential supplies.

Two things are closely interlinked. Until there is a resumption of work on a large scale in factories throughout the country, the political outlook is bound to remain unstable, to say the least.

There is no question but that grave political unrest exists in certain parts of France. In some industrial districts of central and southern France for instance, Communists have taken over the political control of the towns and of rural districts where they did not have a majority before the war.

Lack of Information

In other cases they have been trying, with varying success, to assume control of factories and workshops.

The most disquieting thing about this state of things is lack of adequate information about it. It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain confirmation of many reports of this sort, because the telephone is not working between Paris and many parts of France, and even postal service is often not functioning or functioning very badly due to disrupted communications. The result is that the Government itself has only incomplete information about the situation in some parts of France, or is unable to control developments.

War Still On

In these circumstances, the wonder is perhaps that the situation in France is not much worse than it is. In fact, on the whole the country is calm and orderly. But there are numerous important exceptions.

To begin with, war, both open and underground, is still raging sporadically in France far behind the battle fronts.

Apart from Alsace and Lorraine and the Belfort region where the main war front still runs, there are big German garrisons in a number of French Atlantic and channel ports. Boulogne and Dunkerque are being taken care of by Canadian troops, but farther south, at Lori-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Nazi Orders: Retreat Yes! Retreat No!

Himmler: Don't

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, in a speech to officer candidates, has given orders that Army officers must halt any sign of retreat, even by shooting those who would turn back, the Luxembourg Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information.

"Send the most brutal officers of the division for this task," he said. "I will protect everyone, every action, even if it seems to be a bit too drastic, but I shall never protect anybody going soft," he told young officers near Metz.

Dittmar: Do

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, spokesman for the German High Command, voiced what may be the signal for Nazi armies to retreat to Germany's borders.

In his weekly broadcast, General Dittmar said, "It is essential for us now to realize that at present no aspect is more important for us than the utmost shortening of our lines.

"We are defending the Fortress Germany and any outlying points must be held only as long as necessary.

"This applies also to the Balkans."

Hitler: Help!

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — Adolf Hitler was quoted by the German Radio yesterday as praising young Germans' "fanatical will to sacrifice" and declaring that "the necessity of our fight is being approved by the whole German people, but mainly by the youth."

DNB said Hitler replied to a report from Reich Youth Leader Arthur Axmann that 80 per cent of Potsdam's Hitler Youth had volunteered for military service.

"The youth of the Nazi movement has fulfilled what the nation has expected," Hitler's message said.

Big Parade to Be Columbus Day Feature

Boston department stores and specialty shops generally will be open from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. tomorrow, Columbus Day, while most grocery stores and similar shops will be closed all day because of City celebrations, the Boston Retail Trade Board announced today.

Wartime holiday schedules will be operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad tomorrow, it is announced. Commuters and others who plan to use suburban trains on the holiday are urged to "be sure to consult your timetable before planning to use local train service on Thursday." Although most of the trains will operate as usual, some schedules have been curtailed to conform to holiday travel, the road announced.

A City-sponsored military parade will feature the afternoon's activities and a Pan-American festival will be held at Symphony Hall in the evening.

In the parade, which starts at 2 p. m. at Bowdoin Square, will march French tars, British sailors, American soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, Waves, Wacs and Spars, veterans of World War I, and many other colorful groups.

Ceremonies celebrating the 452nd anniversary of Columbus' trip to America will be held at 4 o'clock on the Common. In the evening, Señor Rafael de la Colina, Minister Plenipotentiary and Chargé d'Affairs for the Republic of Mexico at Washington, will give an address at the Symphony Hall Pan-American festival which will also feature an address by Mayor Tobin, Cuban songs, American country square dances, and tableaux portraying the story of Columbus.

From 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. a noon concert and keynote exercises will be held at the Parkway Bandstand on Boston Common.

Route of the afternoon parade from Hanover and Commercial Streets is as follows: Scollay Square, Tremont Street, Eliot Street, south side of Park Square, St. James Avenue, Dartmouth Street passing the Public Library, Boylston Street, Charles Street, to corner of Beacon Street and into the Common to the parade grounds.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

7:15 p. m.—WNAC. Rep. George J. Bates, for National Committee.
7:45 p. m.—WNAC. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, for State Committee.
8:15 p. m.—WNAC. Rep. Everett Dirksen, Ill., from Chicago, National Committee.
10:30 p. m.—WNAC. Gov. John W. Bricker, from Tacoma, Wash., National Committee.

Democratic

10:55 p. m.—WBZ. Fannie Hurst, from New York, National Committee.

Will Surplus Police Funds Go for Raise?

Continued from Page 1

to begin receiving their $200 a year increase for the rest of this year. For the months of October, November, and December the increase would amount to about $51, or $17 a month for about 2,000 employees.

Whether this potential surplus would be devoted to raising police salaries was the big question mark today, however, for the whole amount could be, and very likely will be, if custom is followed, transferred out of the Police Department budget to a "poorer" department which needs extra funds to balance its budget.

Such a transfer, and there is usually a flurry of them at the end of every fiscal year in the City's various departments, is perfectly legitimate under Boston's laws. The Mayor, City Council, and Auditor can authorize such transfers at any time. Only two weeks ago, a transfer of $100,000 from the Soldiers' Relief Fund was made to the Public Welfare Department with the City Council's authorization.

Not Probable Before Election

Last year a total transfer of $101,000 of Police Department funds was made to other departments at the end of the year, $46,000 of which came out of appropriations for police salaries. The most obvious reason for surpluses this year and last is the temporary loss of men in the department, of which there have been about 100 this year.

In the Fire Department, a similar potential surplus of about $35,000 may exist if the average weekly pay roll of $62,500 is continued until the end of the year, because $880,989 still remained unexpended in the salary budget of the department as of Sept. 30. This potential surplus of $35,000 would be about half the amount needed to finance for the rest of 1944 the $200 increase which some 2,000 firemen have requested.

Prevailing opinion has it that the increase, if it comes, will not arrive until after election. Actually, the City has made two concessions to police and firemen within the past several years. A permanent salary increase of $200 a year was granted to most police and firemen in March, 1943, and their step-rate increase of $500 is now reached in three years instead of five.

Castor Oil Used for Paint

Difficulties in obtaining tung oil have spurred production in Brazil of castor oil for paint and varnish manufacture.

Over the Bridge We Go!

Associated Press from United States Army

Boston G. I.'s Assemble Treadway Bridge in Italy

Private Tom E. Shepard, left, and Private William R. Tape, both of Boston, are shown helping to assemble a treadway bridge across a river in Italy.

Leaders of Both Big Parties In All-Out Registration Plea

Leaders of both major political parties in Massachusetts today issued an appeal to all eligible residents of the State to register and vote in the Nov. 7 election.

With the final day for registering just a week away party workers are planning to devote this final week to the task of getting people registered. George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said. Registration closes throughout the State at 10 p. m. Oct. 18. Places and hours for registering vary in each community but all registration places must be opened until 10 p. m. on the closing day.

In Brookline indications are that a new high record of registrations will be attained with approximately 32,000 expected to be on the voting list.

Pointing out that the "independent vote" which totals about a quarter of a million, decides the State election in Massachusetts, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook (R) is urging registration of all voters.

The veteran Secretary of State said that thousands in Massachusetts who are eligible to be voters are not registered.

"In a close election, and there is a growing feeling it will be close this year, yours may be the deciding vote in electing the next President of the United States," Mr. Cook said.

Head of Navy Visits Boston

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal visited Boston recently for an undisclosed official ceremony, the First Naval District announced. He is returning to Washington immediately afterward, the announcement added.

Teamwork Charted to Aid Vets in Becoming Farmers

Teamwork to handle intelligently 25,000 veterans expected to take up farming in Massachusetts after discharge, was discussed at a conference at the State House today of agencies interested in the orderly settlement on farms by returning veterans.

Written and personal requests from fighting men for farm information resulted in the conference called by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture; W. Rea Long, Chairman of the State Veterans Committee on Rehabilitation and Re-employment, and James W. Dayton, State County Agent Leader of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

Plans developed by the Extension Service at the College in Amherst were explained by George Westcott of that service. Most important questions to be answered by servicemen who are contemplating a farm career are "Shall we live in the country? Shall I be a farmer? If I decide to farm then, what kind of farming shall I follow? and Where shall I farm?"

Citing the experience following World War I, Mr. Westcott pointed out that 50 per cent of the veterans taking up farming at that time had failed in their attempt. Co-operation of all of the agencies and organizations interested in rural affairs in this problem was termed essential, by Mr. Westcott. The Extension worker also pointed out that this county service was not available following World War I.

Ways in which the local Veterans' Information Committees can help in this problem were explained by Mr. Long, chairman of the State Committee. Stating that accurate information is essential to the proper handling of returning veterans, Mr. Long promised the continued co-operation of his Committee in this agricultural project.

The meeting was told by William Sreenan of the State Selective Service Office, how that agency can help the veteran to the source of proper agricultural information in referring him to the County Extension Service. Selective Service, said Mr. Sreenan, welcomes exact information on the agricultural set-up and the 173 local draft boards will work with the other agencies in giving proper referrals to the veterans.

Distribution of a new United States Department of Agriculture booklet entitled "Shall I Be a Farmer," is to be made through the Selective Service boards. This booklet was warmly endorsed by the speakers, and is expected to help in guiding only the proper veteran to the farming field.

Attending the meeting were A. L. Gillette of the Farm Security Administration in Springfield, Earl Crout of the Farm Security Administration at Hartford, Conn., John G. Glavin, Supervisor of Agricultural Education, in the Massachusetts Department of Education; Robert S. Wayland of the Boston Real Estate Board, and Harold Kiley, Rehabilitation Officer for the Veterans Administration.

Parley Brings Hope of Ending Strike at the Quincy Shipyard

Continued from Page 1

grievances, and so they took separate action. At first the union disavowed this strike, calling it unauthorized, but when it spread to large dimensions, the Independent Union stepped in to carry it and try to work out a finish.

As the union is the sole collecting bargaining agency at the yard, the various departments were willing to let it speak for them, but reserved decision as to acceptance of a settlement until they could judge of it for themselves.

Conference Opens

The first strike conference began shortly before noon in the office of Capt. H. F. D. Davis, Navy supervisor of shipbuilding at the yard. William H. Collins, General Manager, met with John J. Sullivan, United States conciliator assigned to the dispute, and James T. Moriarity, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Two hundred chippers filed out four abreast, led by a tall worker in a black sweater this morning. He slowed his company at times to keep them in orderly march. As this newest addition to the strike first began to shape up, the crowd of strikers gathered on the other side of the main gate, closed in until they made a solid mass as a reception committee.

Possibility of the Federal Government taking over the shipyard, if ship construction should be halted, seemed to come closer. The case has not yet been certified to the National War Labor Board and the NWLB has not yet gotten into the difficulty. It was regarded among Government officials today that seizure was conceivable if, when the dispute got to the NWLB, it proved unable to get the men back to work.

Yesterday when Major Edward C. Madden pleaded with the strikers to return to their jobs, he was met with replies from several that they would be glad to go back to work for the Government.

There is undoubtedly considerable apprehension among strikers over the delay in building of war vessels. James F. McGonnigal, Chairman of the sheet metal workers' special committee, said today that the sheet metal workers would offer, when they had a chance to in conference, to make up any lost time at straight-time pay.

Good Faith Asserted

"We shall do this so that there will be no chance of anyone blaming us for holding up ship production at this yard," Mr. McGonnigal said. "We feel that we should do anything we can to help facilitate production. We are trying to show good faith."

The chief demand of the strikers covering their earnings was repeated by the chippers. The major grievance of the strikers appears to center on what they claim is a reduction in their bonus pay. They claim that when shipbuilding here was on a cost-plus basis, they had a satisfactory bonus plan but that when the cost-plus system was dropped last year, after contract renegotiation and a specific cost per ship was adopted, that their incentive payments were sharply reduced.

On the other hand, the Quincy yard is said among officials to be paying the highest of any shipyard.

Average weekly earnings of all engaged in manufacturing in Quincy were around $74 last July, according to the latest survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries. This was $30 more than the average for all the workers in manufacturing throughout the State.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Partly Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather with no significant temperature changes tonight and Thursday. Widely scattered light showers Thursday. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 50 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness with widely scattered light showers and little change in temperature tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Partly cloudy weather with little temperature change tonight and Thursday. Widely scattered light showers Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:08 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 8:48 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater: A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Richard Tauber with BBC Theater Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

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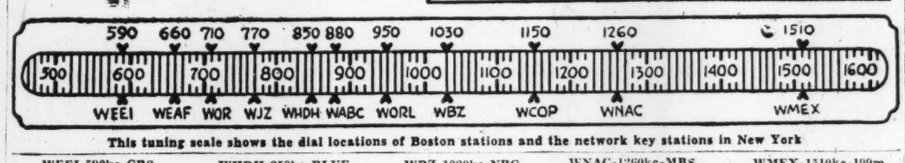
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family.	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Political talk
3:45	Parade: Interview.	"Beautiful Music"	"Right to Happiness"	Studio program	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	'Background for News'	News; dance music
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Popular recordings
4:30	Studio program	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch.,	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Popular recordings
4:45	Help Wanted: News	"Hop Harrigan"	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man'	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies"; E Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; dance music
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Journal; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Sports; "Whose War?"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.,	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	**Rep. George J. Bates**	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; western drama	Dick Preston, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	Irish-American amateur program
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch		Front Line Headlines	Political talk	
8:00	Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	**Rep. Everett Dirksen**	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; Eddy Howard; Henny Youngman	**Stop That Villain: quiz;**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama		**Joe Reichman's Orch.**	Civil Service talk
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Roy	Network program	**Eddie Cantor Show;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Classical recordings**
9:15	Rogers, guest	Network program	**Leonard Sues, tr'mp't**	"Screen Test"	
9:30	Jack Carson Show.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	**Classical Album: Classical recordings;** news
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	
10:00	**Moments in Music;**	John W. Vandercook	Kay Kyser's College of	**Sumner Welles, com'nt**	Local sports
10:15	**"Bat" excerpts**	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	**Nelson Eddy; Rob't**	"The Symphonette," with	starring Phil Harris,	**Gov. John W. Bricker**	Local sports
10:45	**Armbruster's Orch**	M. Piastro, conductor	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	**Gov. John W. Bricker**	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News: Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Popular recordings
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Variety program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Parade; Dance music	Popular recordings
11:30	"Invitation to Music"; solos; orch.	Fishermen's program	**Hopkins Presents: "Escape," Dennis King**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45		Dance orchestra; News		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade",	Organ; Weather: Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie: News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music: News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School**	Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**of the Air**	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical Variety	Robert St. John, news,	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Chang'g World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	'Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	**Mrs. Anna C Tillinghast**	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now, Voyager"; drama	Piano soloist	John Kiley: organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: music	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk		Midday Melodies	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Glamour Time"	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Thea Carreiro: News
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Women and the War"	'The Guiding Light': sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15	"Two on a Clue": sk	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"	Sports program
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies': vocal trio	Political talk
3:45	Parade: Interview.	Music; Listen, Milady.	"Right to Happiness"	"Across the Footlights"	News service
4:00	**Pres. Roosevelt**	Popular music; Songs	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Sports comments; music
4:15	"Melody in Sky"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Recorded music
4:30	Vets' Information.	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Recorded music
4:45	Help Wanted: news	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	Recorded music
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News: Music
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	Portia sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:30	"Inside MGM": int	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Band of the Week	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Concert music	**Bob Burns; Diana**	"Confidentially Yours",	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Concert music	**Lynn, guest; orch.**	**Rep. State Committee**	Natural science talk
8:00	**"Suspense": Gene**	Ray Henle, news	**Frank Morgan; C Daley;**	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	**Kelly; mystery dr**	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**E. Blore; R. Young, mc**	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	**Death Valley Sher-**	**America's Town Meeting**	Dinah Shore's Open	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	**iff drama; News**	**"Should Industry**	House; J. Durante	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	**Guarantee a Minimum Wage?"**	**Music Hall; Geo. Murphy; Trotter's Orch.**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album**
9:15				"Screen Test"	**Classical Album**
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Les Brown's Orch.	**Joan Davis; Jack Haley;**	**"Starlight Serenade";**	**Classical Album**
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orchestra; drama	**soloists orchestra**	**Alfredo Antonini, cond**	**Classical Album**
10:00	"The First Line"	John W. Vandercook	Abbott & Costello show	**Warren L. Atherton**	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	**Symphony Preview**	Abbott & Costello show	Dale Carnegie	"Lest We Forget"
10:30	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Joe E. Brown; Stop or	News dramatizations	"Parade"; music	Recorded music
10:45	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Go Quiz; Betty Hutton	News dramatizations	Music; Weather	Recorded music
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Recorded music
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	**H. van Mook, talk**	Recorded music
11:30	Baron Hugo's Orch	Fishermen's program	**Cities"; orchestra**	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	Baron Hugo's Orch	Musical pgm.; News	**"Music in American**	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; News

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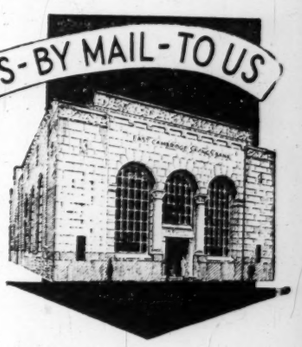

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Pianist Says Tunes Don't Fall From Sky

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The melodies don't just drop from heaven. You have to climb up to heaven to get them down." That is what the gifted young composer, Lukas Foss has to say on his arrival in Boston to be pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He succeeds Jesús Maria Sanromá, who is concentrating on his concert career.

Last year, when he was only 21, Mr. Foss completed his one-hour cantata, "The Prairie," which was given its first performance in Boston, Serge Koussevitzky conducting. The Christian Science Monitor's music critic called it "a work to challenge their (Boston Symphony's) powers in a pretty serious way." As given, however, the piece was but a symphonic synthesis of the original cantata, intended as a setting for the poem of that name by Carl Sandburg.

By a Staff Photographer
Lukas Foss
Young composer recently appointed as pianist with Boston Symphony Orchestra to succeed Jesús María Sanromá.

Praises MacDowell Colony

"The Prairie" and several other compositions were written at the famous MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, N. H. "That is a wonderful place to work in," says Mr. Foss. He has been composing to some extent ever since he was seven, having his first lessons from Julius Goldstein.

He has no set pattern for accomplishing so much, but simply recommends hard work. There is nothing heavily "arty" in this young man's manner or appearance. He is a clean-cut, eager workman, and his blue eyes twinkle readily. He considers himself fortunate to have had his early productions performed by some of America's best orchestras.

One of the worst obstacles to the unknown composer, he feels, is the indifferent performance. When he hears that audiences are slow to understand a piece, he says, he wonders if it is not because that piece is badly performed. A poor execution of a good composition will prevent its ever being repeated.

'Boogie-Woogie' for Fun

A little "Boogie-Woogie" goes a long way with him, but he plays it for fun occasionally. He did a good deal of it at a Negro settlement house where he worked in Philadelphia, and he grants that jazz is making its influence felt in serious American music.

Mr. Foss pursued his early studies in Paris, under Fritz Reiner. For the three summers of its existence he has attended the Berkshire Music Center, as a pupil in Dr. Koussevitzky's class in conducting. He also studied with Paul Hindemith at Yale University, and is a graduate of the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia.

His first summer at the MacDowell Colony was made possible by a Pulitzer award which he received in 1942. "The Prairie" was cited for its "musical distinction" by the Music Critics Circle of New York.

5,739 Veterans Placed in Jobs

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—The United States Employment Service offices of the State placed a total of 5,739 war veterans in jobs from January 1 of this year to September, State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald said recently. Of this total, approximately 75 per cent were veterans of the current world conflict, he said.

At the same time, Arthur V. Geary, veterans' employment representative for Connecticut, said that approximately 6,263 registrations for jobs had been received at 18 USES offices from veterans of both the first and second world wars over the same period.

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Public Safety Group Spends $1,509,626

Funds totaling $1,509,626.12 were expended by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety from its inception on Dec. 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, an audit report issued by State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, disclosed today.

Largest expenditure was $699,887.07 for the fiscal period of 1942, the year following the outbreak of war, the audit showed. In the fiscal year ending June 1, 1944, $344,329 was spent. Expenditures for the 1943 fiscal year totaled $334,446.41 and for 1941 $130,963.64.

Big Telephone Bills

Largest single expense for the fiscal year just ended was approximately $190,000 for personal services of employees. The telephone bill for the period was $75,272.70. Largest monthly phone bill from Dec. 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, was $17,183.84 in April, 1942, while the lowest was $4,792.46 in April, 1944.

It was announced last week by the State Commission on Administration and Finance that by the end of October the Committee on Public Safety would be virtually nonexistent, with about six employees remaining on duty. The elaborate telephone system over which air-raid warnings were formerly fanned has been abandoned and in the event of an emergency, responsibility for alerting the State would be with the State Police communication system.

Ribbon-Awards for Work

Meanwhile, hundreds of Civilian Defense service ribbons are now being distributed to Massachusetts air-raid wardens and other civilian defense workers for their volunteer work during the war emergency, it was learned.

Ribbons of different colors, based on the hours of service rendered by the Civilian Defense workers are being presented through local Public Safety Committees. The awards are made for 500 to 5,000 hours of service. The 5,000-hour ribbon is a gold one and each ribbon contains the letters "CD."

Distribution Parley Set for Oct. 16-17

International aspects of the postwar distribution picture, with particular reference to Europe, the Latin-American countries, and the Far East, will play an important part in the forthcoming Boston conference on Distribution at Hotel Statler, Oct. 16 and 17, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking on the subject "The Trend of Trade Relations with Latin America," will be Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, who recently completed three years as Assistant Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs with Nelson A. Rockefeller. He is expected to throw new light on the status of future trade with Argentina and to discuss fully our present trade relations with that country.

"Foreign Markets and Postwar Business" will be the subject of Dr. Amos E. Taylor, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has specialized in international finance and economics. Since 1918, Dr. Taylor has been an associate member of the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations and of the Academy of World Economics since 1931.

Ford Hall Forum

Opening the 37th season of the Ford Hall Forum, Cecil Brown, war correspondent and radio commentator, will speak Sunday evening, Oct. 15, at 8 p. m., in John Hancock Hall. During his talk, which is entitled "The Fight for Peace," he will discuss reactions of the American people to political problems arising out of the war. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. Preceding Mr. Brown's appearance, an organ recital will be played by William Frank from 7:30 to 8 p. m.

Action to Protect Soldier Vote Urged

A special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to repeal the statute which will prevent the counting of a serviceman's ballot if he is reported killed in action was sought today by Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Dorchester.

Calling on Governor Saltonstall to use his emergency powers to call the Legislature into session, Senator Murphy said: "I cannot think of a greater injustice to a serviceman who has marked his ballot than to die for his country and then be denied the counting of his ballot because of an antiquated law on the books of Massachusetts."

Building of Facilities At Airport Discussed

Officials of the five major air lines which have been authorized to operate out of Boston to New York and points South and West conferred with representatives of the State Department of Public Works today in an effort to reach an agreement as to the ultimate laying out of roadway and terminal facilities at Logan International Airport, East Boston.

According to Herman A. MacDonald, State Public Works Commissioner, the problem is complicated by rapid developments in air traffic. The question of parallel, or triangular, runways is under discussion, he said, as well as the question of radar operation.

Women Big Factor in Keeping England's Rails in Operation

The magnificent job which the railroads of England have performed during the last five years and the extraordinary difficulties under which they have operated, came in for praise today from T. D. Slattery, General Traffic Manager of the Associated British and Irish Railways, Inc. Women have had a large part in keeping the trains going, he told members of the Rotary Club at a luncheon today at the Hotel Statler.

He said that 135,000 women, or one-sixth of the 668,000 railroad workers, have performed every type of railroad job except operating locomotives and firing them.

In all of the hundreds of air raids on London in which the railroads often were the targets of attack, not one of the 30 terminals in London was ever put out of commission for more than a few hours, he said, even though the routes of several had been completely demolished.

Operation of the railroads under complete blackout conditions entails much confusion to begin with, he said, but railroad workers in the freight yards and stations soon adapted themselves to moving cars through the dark yards even during raids.

The evacuation of 1,750,000 persons from London and carrying food and liquid refreshments for them was one of the toughest jobs the railroads had ever handled in England. More railroad traffic had to be run in the first month after D-day for sending reinforcements over to France than had ever been concentrated at any one time in British railroad history, he said.

Plot to Steal Coupons Charged

Charged with conspiracy to steal gasoline ration coupons worth 10,000 gallons from the Brookline Ration Board where he was employed in a position of trust, and selling them for $500 to the vice-president of a cleaning company, William D. Kerr, of Brookline, was today arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers at the Federal Building.

Bail was increased from the recommended $2,500 to $3,500 by the Commissioner because of "the seriousness of the offense." He was held for a hearing Oct. 25.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Plans for Flights To Montreal Due

A formal announcement tonight on plans to resume Boston-Montreal air service is expected to be made by President Paul F. Collins of Northeast Airlines at the company's eleventh anniversary buffet and dance at Hotel Bradford.

Northeast, which has rounded out 11 years of service in northern New England, expects soon to extend its service to other New England States.

Twenty-three employees will be honored with gold pins, representing 10-year and five-year service with the company, at a presentation ceremony.

Doughnut Plant Loses Edgerly Road Location

The Boston Board of Appeals of the City Building Department today rejected a petition seeking permission for the Mayflower Doughnut Company to occupy a four-story garage building at 53 Edgerly Road, Back Bay, for wholesale baking. The petition had been filed by Laura Farren for Benjamin Ginsberg, real estate agent.

Several property owners appeared at a hearing on Oct. 4 to object to the proposed doughnut-baking plant. Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of Ward 4 led the protesting group.

K. of P. Diamond Jubilee

The Diamond Jubilee anniversary of King Solomon Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, will be celebrated with a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight at 7:30. This lodge is one of the largest in Massachusetts; it has about 500 members. The guests of honor include Edgar N. Weber of Watertown, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Julius Stone of Boston, Past Grand Chancellor.

Send your paper to war—
Every scrap of it!
BOSTON COLLECTIONS NEXT WEEK
Boston Salvage Committee

Chinese Republic Held Here to Stay

The Chinese Republic has come to stay and "it has gone far beyond our expectations," said Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at last night's meeting in Symphony Hall, to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

As a member of his country's delegation to the Security Conference at Dumbarton Oaks, he was enthusiastic about prospects for future peace and placed China wholeheartedly in line with the democratic policies of the other United Nations.

It was a China on the road to democracy, he said, which roused Japan to aggression. As a "decadent monarchy" or "a tottering republic" China was acceptable to the Japanese, but as a united country with democratic leanings, a menace to their ambitions.

China from the day of the Japanese attack in 1937, he added, had been aware she was fighting not for herself alone, but for all democratic civilization.

A firm believer in frank discussions of international problems, he spoke of Communism in China, remarking: "In recent years it has been fashionable among the United Nations to avoid talking about Communism. Finally, however, this long-repressed urge could no longer be restrained, at least as regard Chinese Communism. Perhaps people think they are not really Communists. Since I am not one myself, I am not in a position to state whether these Chinese Communists are the same kind as those in other countries. Communists, after all, are human beings, and they don't always agree among themselves either."

Whatever they are, he went on, they probably claim to be Communists "for lack of another name to fit their ever-changing attitude on all sorts of questions." When a Chinese makes a speech opposing the Government, he pointed out, people in America begin to talk about the Communist danger in China. When a member of the Republican Party in America makes a speech criticizing the Administration, Americans say, "Ha! that is democracy." With such an attitude, he said, "it is difficult to explain our Communist problem."

He felt that "real Communism" would have no appeal to the Chinese masses, because it is contrary to the social structure "based on the family."

Hundreds of Chinese from Greater Boston attended the meeting, as well as a large number of American friends. Allan Forbes, chairman of United China Relief, presided. Chinese students from Harvard University, Radcliffe College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology sang Chinese folk songs and the national anthem. Kung-shou Wang, Chinese Consul in Boston, read a letter of gratitude and encouragement from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Following Dr. Hoo's address, "A Chinese Landscape," a pantomime by Joseph Lindon Smith, was performed. The Medford High School Senior Concert Band, Ralph I. Schoonmaker conducting, opened the program.

Young Eyes Deserve Good Lighting Too

When they are reading or playing, don't handicap children with poor lighting. Give them the opportunity to do their homework effortlessly—help them get good marks at school.

Take a moment *now* to see what you can do to correct the lighting conditions in your home. Precautions are simple. They don't require much time or money. They're just good common sense!

TODAY... just remember these four simple rules:

1. Do all reading, studying, sewing or game-playing *close* to a good light source, preferably a modern reading lamp.

2. Avoid glare from bare bulbs. Don't sit *facing* the light. Glare strains eyes.

3. Avoid *shadows*. Make sure you have good light directly on your book or work. *Shadows strain eyes.*

4. Replace dim bulbs with fresh ones and make sure they are the proper wattage.

TOMORROW... when the war is over and good lighting equipment is plentiful, you'll probably be enjoying many brand-new lighting ideas in your home. Here are just a few:

Modern lighting, which has been used so successfully to speed war production, will find many uses in the postwar home. It's so easy on the eyes. In your living room, for instance, you should have ample, glareless light so that several people may read in comfort.

Modern light will play a big part in our postwar civilization. Perhaps your nursery doorway will be equipped with an overhead fixture which purifies and cleanses the air. Other modern fixtures will give you your daily sun bath in the privacy of your own bathroom or bedroom.

The postwar kitchen will be a marvel of modern lighting with modern fixtures on the ceiling and over working surfaces. It will be almost like doing your housework outdoors.

At the dressing table . . . overhead lighting with the choice of two kinds of light — one for daytime makeup, the other for evening makeup.

IN THE MEANTIME... plan for a brighter postwar home by investing every cent you can in War Bonds!

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

New Films Coming to Boston—Stage News—Water Colors on Exhibition

'The Hairy Ape' From O'Neill, 'Arsenic and Old Lace' Due

The State and Orpheum will part company temporarily on Thursday, the Orpheum continuing for a third week with "Since You Went Away," while the State gets a new program.

"The Hairy Ape," which will be the principal item at the latter theater, is a modified version of Eugene O'Neill's play, provided now with a happy ending. William Bendix plays the role of the stoker and Susan Hayward is the society girl. Others in the cast are John Loder, Dorothy Comingore, Roman Bohnen, Alan Napier and Tom Fadden.

The companion feature will be "Meet Miss Bobby Socks," a musical film, with Bob Crosby, Lynn Merrick, and Louise Erickson in the cast.

'Arsenic and Old Lace'

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday the program will be headed by "Arsenic and Old Lace," based on the play of the same name. Cary Grant and Priscilla Lane head the cast, and Frank Capra directed. Among the players are Raymond Massey, Jack Carson, Edward Everett Horton, Peter Lorre, James Gleason, Josephine Hull, and Jean Adair.

The film runs for nearly two hours and the program will be completed by a new March of Time on "What to Do With Germany."

'Wilson' Continues

A third week of "Wilson" has been scheduled at the RKO Boston, carrying the engagement through Wednesday, Oct. 18.

'Wing and a Prayer'

At the Paramount and Fenway "Wing and a Prayer" will head the program beginning Thursday. This is a melodrama about an aircraft carrier, with Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, and William Eythe in the cast. The other feature will be "The Big Noise," a new Laurel and Hardy comedy.

Three New War Films

Starting Thursday, three new war information short subjects will be seen in the movie houses of the city. These are "It's Murder," warning against careless talk; "Target Japan," in which Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and Admiral Ernest King talk on the war in the Pacific; and a film bulletin describing the need for subscriptions to the sixth War Loan.

Schönberg in G minor

A new set of Orchestral Variations by Arnold Schönberg will be the feature of next week's Boston Symphony concerts. The special novelty of the work is that it bears the key signature of G minor. This is said to be the first time since 1907 that the composer has used a key signature. The theme is a march and the variations consist of a waltz, a fugato, and a chorale prelude. The work was written for band in 1943. The orchestral version will have its first performance at these concerts.

'I Love a Soldier'

Sonny Tufts and Paulette Goddard will be seen on the screen at the Uptown beginning Thursday in "I Love a Soldier." The other feature will be "Crime by Night," with Jane Wyman.

At the Exeter

"I Love a Soldier," with Paulette Goddard and Sonny Tufts, will be at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The other feature will be "The Girl in the Case," with Edmund Lowe and Janis Carter. Beginning Sunday the films will be "The Divorce of Lady X," an English comedy with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier, and "Dark Journey," a spy story with Vivien Leigh and Conrad Veidt.

Richard Crooks

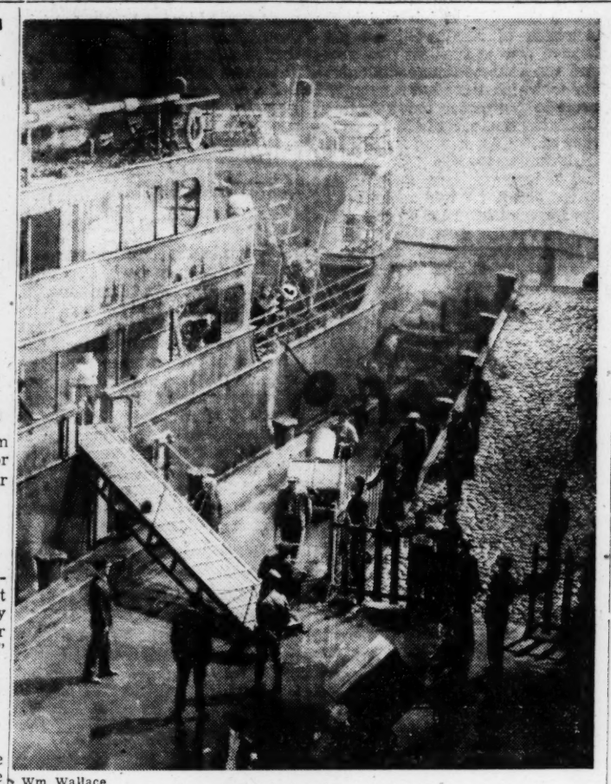
Richard Crooks, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will come to Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, for his only New England concert of the season. Tickets are already on sale at Symphony Hall box office.

Tickets for 'Rebecca'

Tickets went on sale today at the Shubert for the two-weeks engagement, beginning Monday, of Victor Payne-Jennings' production of "Rebecca."

'Dear Ruth' Nov. 27

"Dear Ruth," new comedy by Norman Krasna, will be presented Nov. 27 at a Boston theater to be chosen, according to the New York Herald Tribune. Virginia Gilmore will have the title role and Gloria Stroock will be in the cast. Bernie Hart and Joe Hyman are the producers.



Wm. Wallace

Detail From 'The Hairy Ape'

Film version of Eugene O'Neill's play, coming Thursday to the State

Pat Hitchcock, Alias Violet

Pat Hitchcock wants it known that any resemblance between her and the character Violet she's playing in Whitfield Cook's dramatization of his magazine stories is purely theatrical.

Cast as a pig-tailed Miss Fixit in the comedy that Albert Margolies is bringing to the Wilbur on Monday, Miss Pat points out with dignity:

"I always mind my own business, not like Violet who goes around butting into other people's."

Pat would also like to have it on the record that she does not wear pigtails, that she does not wear horn-rimmed glasses, and never thinks of herself as a problem child. The incorrigible Violet does all those things—and more—as readers who have followed Mr. Cook's stories for the past four years know well. Finally, Miss Hitchcock, who is the brown-eyed daughter of the movie director, Alfred Hitchcock, would like it understood that she is 15—not merely 13 like Violet.

Pat and Violet, offstage, manage to get together on just one thing—turtles. Violet has a pet turtle. Pat used to collect turtles. She named them alphabetically, and was way pas "G" when she decided she didn't like small ones any more. Now she's waiting for a really big one.

Actually, Pat is on better speaking terms with Violet than she has been with any of her other stage roles. In "Solitaire" two and a half years ago, she was a sort of out-of-this-world little rich girl who made friends with a tramp. On the coast, in "Fumed Oak," she was a brat, the cockney daughter of a poor family.

"I like Violet," Pat says. "She's real to me, and amusing too. But of course we're different. I always mind my own business."

Beethoven Program

When Busch and Serkin give their sonata recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, their program will be devoted entirely to Beethoven and will include the "Kreutzer" Sonata as well as the C minor, opus 30, and the G major, opus 96.

Guide to Recent Films

LAST RIDE—Cops and robbers melodrama compiled from stock gangster situations. Fast action and brevity are chief merits.—M. Y.

DEAD MAN'S EYES—Trashy horror stuff.—M.

LAURA—Good mystery melodrama, well-acted by exceptional cast.—M. Y.

CAROLINA BLUES—Fair musical with Ann Miller, Victor Moore, and Kay Kyser's band.—M. Y.

MY BUDDY—Trite returned-soldier story with racketeering melodramatics.—M.

MY PAL WOLF—Introducing delightful child actress, Sharyn Moffett, as a lonely little girl who befriends Army dog.—M. Y. C.

RAINBOW ISLAND—Musical in familiar style of Dorothy Lamour, with an abundance of low comedy and Technicolor setting in mythical South Sea island.—M. Y.

SINGING SHERIFF—Routine musical western.—M. Y.

TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT—Strong melodrama with war background, with Humphrey Bogart succeeding in romantic part.—M. Y.

Aquarelles by Americans Shown at Boston Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is displaying a group of water colors from its permanent collection. It is a charming selection including names among the foremost aquarellists in America.

One wall is hung with pictures by Winslow Homer, who may be considered the pioneer of American water color. Here in succinct washes are views of the seacoast, the Adirondacks, streams, woodlands. Homer was a realist. But he gave his accurate report vigor and buoyancy. There is movement and impact in these depictions which carry an idea, convey an atmosphere with remarkable authenticity.

The water colors by John Singer Sargent show another kind of skill, the virtuoso using his craft with versatility. The brush of Sargent was ever in search of interesting motifs that were qualified by light, a Renaissance balustrade, a line of laundry, a stucco wall, a clump of birches, a pile of stone. The stroke is accurate, the accent crisp, the effect trustworthy, but lacking is an inner force that comes through in the aquarelle of Homer.

Dodge Macknight's pictures sing forth in clear, pure color. Macknight was once held a radical in Boston which considered his opulent palette an over-indulgence. The color, today in not regarded as a revolutionary procedure, if anything it is considered decorative. The sand dunes gleam, the snow-covered roadways are streaked with the blue shadows of trees, and the atmosphere is tinged with reddish purples.

The pictures of cranberry bogs by Ralph Gray are delightful, as informing as they are pleasing to the eye. The bird studies by Charles Emil Heil are executed with miniature exactness.

Other exhibits are by Laura Coombs Hills, Nellie Littlehale Murphy, Charles Hovey Pepper, and John Whorf. D. A.

'Tomorrow the World'

Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins will head the cast of "Tomorrow the World," when Theron Bamberger brings the play back to Boston for a fortnight at the Colonial starting Oct. 30. Other players will include Johnnie Venn, Josh Shepard, Elisabeth Brew, Elisabeth Neumann, Wayne Nunn, Howard Bixler, Roy Robson, and Conrad Weiser.

Since leaving Boston the play has had a run of 14 months at the Barrymore Theater in New York. It stayed for half a year at the Selwyn Theater in Chicago. On Aug. 30 it opened a run at the Aldwych Theater in London. The Theater Club of New York awarded the play its prize for 1944, and more than $350,000 has been paid for the film rights.

© Universal; Ray Jones

Irene Hervey

In "No Way Out," new play coming to the Plymouth next Wednesday.

Carroll Glenn

Carroll Glenn, violinist, will be heard for the first time in Boston on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, in Jordan Hall. She will be assisted by Sanford Schussel, accompanist.

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he lived vigorously
they both loved merrily!

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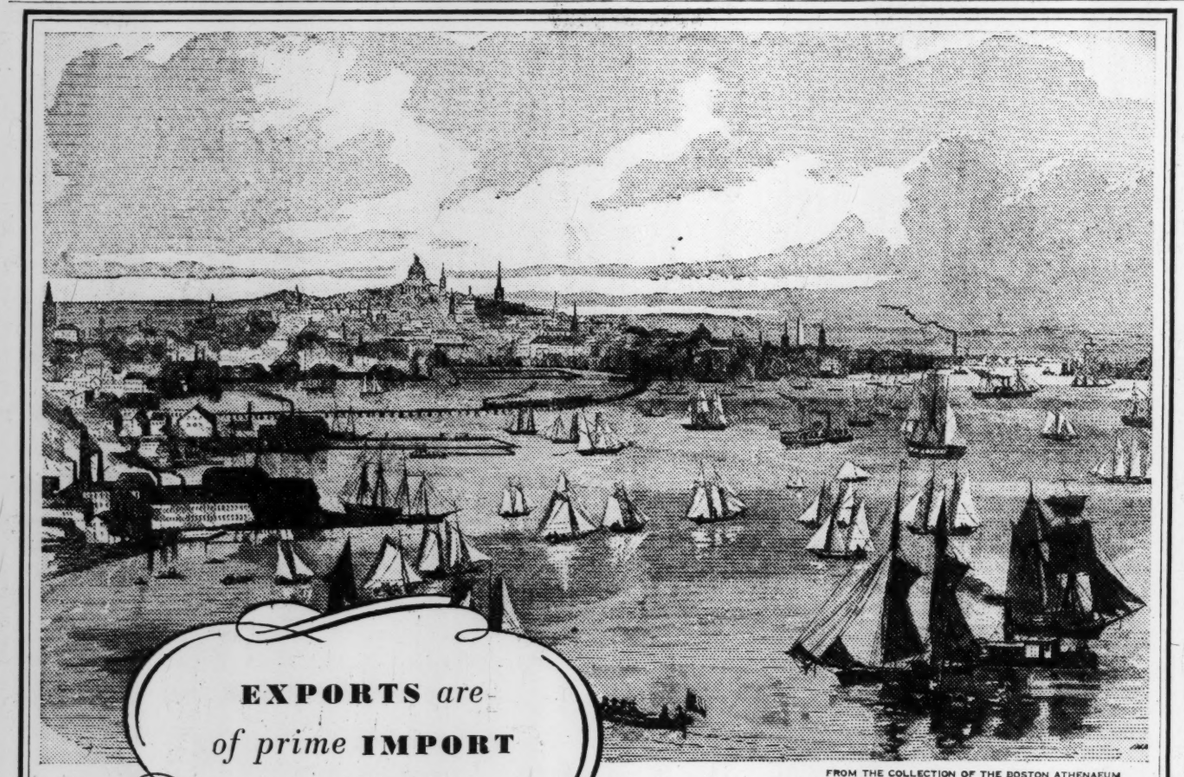

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In fact, exports from the Port of Boston are of great importance to every taxpayer in Massachusetts—indeed in all New England. Industrialists, merchants, bankers, and workers will benefit, if the Port of Boston exports its full share of world cargoes in the postwar period.

On the other hand, New Englanders sustain loss when exports fall off. And in 1939, the Port of Boston—previously the first port of the nation—had dropped to thirty-second place in *exports*. New England leaders must look seaward again—and take important steps now.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Columbus Day and Saturday first week; second and third week matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Double Indemnity." Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It." Phil Baker, Marjorie Massow. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Fenway—"Janie." Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax." Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Babes on Swing Street." Peggy Ryan. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Mr. Lucky." 2:41, 6:02, 9:23. "Crystal Ball."

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds Robert Hutton, 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Greenwich Village." Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Post War Farms," "Brazil Today," "Proudly We Serve," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Sports," "National and War News," comedy. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time—Farms of the Future," "Hugh Herbert," "Unusual Occupations," "Dance Music," "Animal Novelty," "Brazil," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:30. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 2:25, 5:10, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." Preston Foster. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK — EVENINGS 8:30 — MATS. TOM'W (COLUMBUS DAY) & SAT.
"STILL THE BEST AMERICAN LIGHT OPERA"—RECORD
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
"Robin Hood"
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS

SHUBERT — 2 Wks. Beg. Next Monday — Seats Now
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Bramwell FLETCHER — Florence REED — Diana BARRYMORE
Eves.: $3 to $1.20; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: $2.40 to $1.20. 1st Play Thea. Guild—A. T. S. Sub Series

WILBUR — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W
"AMUSING THRILLER . . Nudges your funnybone." —*Doyle (American)*
"MEET A BODY"
A murder-mystery comedy by Jane Hinton
with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
Eves. $3-$1.20; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.40-$1.20

PLYMOUTH — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W
"The First Full-Fledged Hit of the Season."—Cyrus Durgin, Globe.
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by JOHN van DRUTEN
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." Staged by MR. van DRUTEN.

WILBUR—1 WEEK BEG. — Mon., Oct. 16 — SEATS TOM'W
"VIOLET"
with A New Comedy by Whitfield Cook
Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock
EVES.: $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20—WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COPLEY 2 WKS. BEG. — Tues., Oct. 17 — SEATS TOM'W
BROCK PEMBERTON Presents
FRANK FAY in
"HARVEY"
Formerly "THE POOKA"
A new Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
DIRECTED BY ANTOINETTE PERRY
Evs. $3 to $1.20; Thurs. Sat. Mats. $2.40 to $1.20

PLYMOUTH—2 WKS BEG. — WED. OCT. 18
The Messrs. Shubert present
NO WAY OUT
A New Play by OWEN DAVIS
ROBERT KEITH — IRENE HERVEY
VIOLA FRAYNE — VIOLA ROACHE
SEATS TOM'W — Evs. $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20

COLONIAL — EVENINGS 8:30 — MATINEES 2:30
HELEN HAYES
in **"HARRIET"**
Evs. 1.20 to 3.60. Matinees: Thursday this week. Wednesday 2nd and 3rd week—1.20 to 2.40. Saturday 1.20 to 3.00. Tax incl.

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—Aaron Richmond presents
SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY 3:30 — Tickets Now
KREISLER
Only chance to hear master violinist
Jordan Hall—Tickets Now
$1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00—also at Filene's Sat.-Sun. Mats. Oct. 21-22

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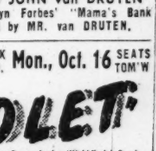
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Dorothy McGuire — **"CLAUDIA"** — Robert Young
Thurs. "Between 2 Worlds" and "Make Your Own Bed"

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

3rd BIG! WEEK!
HURRY! HURRY! SEE IT NOW!
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JENNIFER JONES
JOSEPH COTTEN
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
MONTY WOOLLEY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
ROBERT WALKER
Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM

RKO BOSTON
2nd WEEK
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plus ON STAGE
STAN KENTON & His ORCHESTRA
DOORS OPEN 8:30 A.M.

KEITH MEMORIAL
SUSANNA FOSTER
TURHAN BEY — BORIS KARLOFF
The CLIMAX in TECHNICOLOR
PLUS BABES ON SWING STREET — PEGGY RYAN

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Eddie BRACKEN
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
plus "ATLANTIC CITY"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Joyce REYNOLDS • Robert HUTTON
"JANIE"
plus "THE LAST RIDE"

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Eastern States Farmers Confer on Their Problems

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Problems of manpower shortages, insufficient production facilities, and inadequacy of supplies of ingredients necessary to make finished products, were discussed today at a meeting of some 150 farmers and their wives attending the two-day conference of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at the Hotel Manger.

The organization, a co-operative purchasing association which now serves approximately 12,000 farmers in eastern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire has its headquarters at West Springfield. Its total membership in nine northeastern States is about 60,000 farmers.

Dollar volume of supplies distributed by the Exchange for the first eight months of 1944 was $36,000,000, or a gain of about 20 per cent over the $30,000,000 volume for the same period last year, said John L. Dickinson, Field Organization manager for the co-operative. Mr. Dickinson spoke at this noon's opening luncheon meeting, which was under the chairmanship of Alfred G. Lunn, poultryman, of Halifax, Mass.

Greater Research

Mr. Dickinson also revealed that under the Eastern States quality program there has been a further intensification of research and investigation. In looking toward the postwar period, he said, attention has been focused on securing adequate facilities to meet the needs of co-operating farmers for supplies, as well as the re-employment of personnel now in the armed forces.

Information leading to the proper use of farm supplies is given an important place in the co-operative's operations, according to Kenneth Hinshaw, of the Information Service.

In order to be of added service to dairymen in the drought-affected areas, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has developed a hay-handling program, according to C. D. Kendall, director of the co-operative's Feed Service. Mr. Kendall spoke favorably of the general feed outlook for the coming winter and spring.

Egg Production

During the past two years, growth of chicks and egg production on farms where the co-operative's feed program has been followed has been fully equal to what it ever was, according to P. A. Campbell, director of Feed Research for the Exchange.

At a dinner meeting tonight, W. T. Whittle, Milford, N. H., a director of the Exchange, will serve as toastmaster. Community singing will be led by Doric Alviani, director of music at Massachusetts State College. William A. Munson, Director of Extension, Massachusetts State College, is to be guest speaker, and E. B. Woolam, director of public relations for Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, will lead discussion on the importance of building strong, thorough understanding among members of farmers' co-operatives.

These sessions extend through tomorrow morning, when other members of the co-operative's staff at West Springfield will report on other supply situations. During the morning women will meet separately for a program on postwar farm home life organized by Miss Ida Fisher, Home Service Director for Eastern States. Mrs. Helen McLaughlin, Head of Home Economics Department, University of New Hampshire, Durham, will be guest speaker.

Skippy Rates in First Place as Seadog

Official United States Navy

From New York's Bowery, He's Been on a Round-the-World Battle Cruise

These two sailors picked him up in New York's East Side in 1942. The men are Daniel Mungoron, EM 1c, of Worcester, Mass., left, and Roy Ferris, RD 1c, of Sanford, Maine, right. They gave him his "boot" training, and since then the pup has been in the thick of the South Pacific campaign, seeing service at Guadalcanal and the New Hebrides. Today, Skippy cavorts on United States soil as his ship awaits orders at its Treasure Island anchorage in San Francisco. The captain has given him permanent possession of his I. D. cards, which, in Navy terms, means "every-night liberty."

Bomb-Carrying Of Corsair Planes Up to 2,000 Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., Oct. 11—Disclosure that the Chance Vought Corsair fighter plane, F4U-1D, of the Navy and Marine Corps, now able to carry double its bomb load—two 1,000-pounders instead of one—Was permitted recently by the Navy.

In addition to this 2,000-pound combat bomb load, the Corsair also carries its regular complement of six 50-caliber machine guns.

Corsairs, according to Chance Vought, were converted as dive bombers months ago when Jap air power became feeble in certain Pacific combat areas. Flown by Marine Corps pilots, the inverted gull-wing craft first carried bomb loads up to 1,000 pounds. Now design changes have made it possible for Marine fliers to go over their targets with two 1,000-pound missiles. The bombs are carried beneath each Corsair center section.

After releasing their bombs, the Corsair pilots can strafe ground targets or enemy shipping with hundreds of rounds of 50-caliber ammunition.

Taxicab Companies Pool Their Services

In one of the most elaborate plans, for pooling taxicab facilities in any United States community, 155 taxi companies operating 1,370 cabs in Boston, today linked their resources in a wartime venture intended to cut down empty-cab driving and aimless cruising of "millions of miles annually."

First step in the program which will be gradually expanded to full operation over the next two weeks or so will be the initiation of "group riding" or the pooling of taxicab trips to include as many customers as the cab will hold, if necessary.

This plan will become effective largely at railroad stations and other places of public assemblage where crowds clamor for cabs only to watch the drivers roll away with only one or two customers at a time. Average cab customers will not be asked at first to "share the ride" although that may become part of the overall plan of conservation later, according to Howard L. MacOldrum, Vice-President of the Checker Taxicab Company.

Program Drafters

Mr. MacOldrum is one of a five-man Boston taxicab company committee that has spent months drafting the new program sponsored by the Office of Defense Transportation and voluntarily signed by every taxi company in the city, including the independents.

Vast savings in mileages which means conservation of gasoline, tires, automotive parts and manpower are expected from the linking of "call-station" services to enable individual cabs to do 25 to 50 per cent more business without adding to daily mileages. "Call stations" are private telephone connections between company offices and various taxicab outposts.

Ordinarily, a taxicab picking up a customer at Symphony Hall, for instance, for Cleveland Circle, Brookline, returns to the nearest "call station" of its own company which may be miles from Cleveland Circle. But a competing company may have a "call station" at Cleveland Circle. Under the new program, the taxicab can use the "call stations" of its competitors, thus saving the idle mileages traveling to its own stations.

Figuring 1,370 taxicabs traveling an annual 40,000 miles apiece, or an aggregate of 54,800,000 a year, the savings from joint "call station" services alone are expected to mount into millions of miles. At the same time, the ODT envisages less waiting for cabs, plus an increase of 25 per cent at least in the carrying capacity of cabs already on the road.

Turn for Better

Taxicab patrons in downtown Boston are expected to witness an immediate turn for the better in taxicab services. Their chances of getting cabs on rainy days and at peak rush hours will be increased by the ratio of full-cab loads, against the usual half-cab loads.

There will be no compulsion on the part of individual taxicab patrons to "share-the-rides." The original customer will have the right to say "yes" or "no" to the inquiry from the driver; "Is it all right to pick up other customers?" Most patrons are expected to consent where the conditions justify an affirmation.

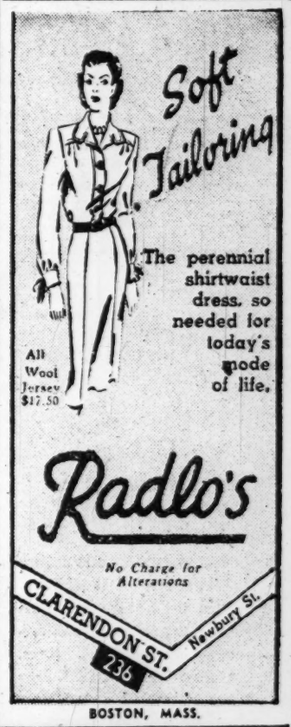
Maps showing the locations of all the "call stations" of all the taxicab companies in the corporate limits of Boston are being distributed to every cab driver in the city. Aimless cruising will thus be reduced to a minimum, which will not only conserve tires and gasoline, but will relieve some of Boston's intown traffic congestion.

All the companies agreed that insofar as possible they would supply drivers of competitive companies, if necessary, with trips that will take them back in the general direction of their individual home headquarters. They established a minimum of three passengers per cab as a general standard for trips. Where only one passenger is available, the driver is required to ask for the right of extra loading along the route.

Major Fall Exhibition Opens at Art Museum

The major autumn exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, "Sport in American Art," opened today. The season's program of free motion pictures at the Museum will begin with a special show tomorrow of short films about the West Indies, at three in the afternoon. This will include pictures of Haiti, Nassau, and Puerto Rico.

The regular Saturday afternoon programs will be resumed on Oct. 14, at three, with "Devil's Playground," a film of the George Vanderbilt expedition hunting man-killing fish. Other films on various sports will be shown Saturdays during October and November.



Cahill—and Pulchritude Too—Due in Candidate's Home Town

Political Roundup

Pulchritude will be introduced into the Massachusetts State political campaign tomorrow night, when the Republican Club of Braintree—home town of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Republican candidate for Governor—will hold a beauty contest and dance at Braintree Hall.

Winner of the contest will be named "Miss South Shore Republican," and will receive a bunch of American Beauty roses and an order on a Boston photographic studio for her portrait. The announcement didn't say so, but presumably only registered Republicans or daughters of Republican families will be eligible for the contest.

Tobin Rally

Speaking in the same hall where he delivered his first political address 18 years ago Mayor Tobin last night termed the Democratic Party of Massachusetts "one of vision, vitality, and action."

The Boston Mayor told his audience at the Teachers College Building on Huntington Avenue that his Republican opponent for the governorship "lacked an understanding of the problems of the working man and woman" and "has served the cause of reaction." He accused the Lieutenant Governor of using smear tactics in referring to the labor support which has been given to him as Democratic candidate for Governor.

Mayor Tobin pledged himself to a program of action and recommended "a constitutional convention to revise the State tax structure," a program of highway safety and development "helpful to business and industry . . . closer co-operation between business and government . . . encouragement of agricultural pursuits . . . maintenance of transportation facilities for southeastern part of the state" and prompt measures "for the control of flood waters in co-operation with the Federal Government."

Salerno Rebukes Critics

Joseph Salerno, New England Regional Director of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization, last night charged that "certain candidates who recognize the strength of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee are using "red" smear tactics. "We have long recognized this," he continued, "as a sign of fear on their part as well as a device to avoid discussing the real issues of the election . . . winning the war, reconversion, full employment, and a lasting peace."

Mr. Salerno's statement followed a comment in a political speech by Lieutenant Governor Cahill in which the Republican candidate for Governor was quoted as saying "The Political Action Committee is a Communist group which our people are viewing with great suspicion."

Fellows to Speak

Representative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine will speak at Tremont Temple Saturday afternoon at a political rally to be conducted by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts, the Republican State Committee has announced. District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes, candidate for Attorney General, Fred Burrell, candidate for State Treasurer, and Frank Goodwin, candidate for auditor, will also speak.

G. O. P. at Worcester

United States Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., minority leader of the National House of Representatives, together with District Attorney Bradford and Councilor Barnes will appear before the Women's Republican Club of Worcester at the Hotel Sheraton, Monday night, Oct. 16.

No Cavalcade

One of the most colorful aspects of a political campaign will be omitted this year as far as Bay State Republicans are concerned, it was learned today. The whirlwind campaign motor cavalcade in which candidates in other years made flying trips through several communities in a day or evening has been dropped because of the gasoline shortage and general lack of transportation facilities. Candidates, however, are making frequent appearances throughout the State and more radio time is being taken than in previous years.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Oct. 11

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances. With Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m.; Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 46 Beacon Street; 22 Batterymarch Street; 16 City Square, Charlestown.

Variety Nite, 149 Staniford Street, 8 p. m. Jr. Hostesses. Floor Show. Kope's Music.

Voice Recordings, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street,; 26 Temple Place, Saturday and Sunday.

Portrait Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies Club, 3:30-8 p. m.

Officers' Dances, Hotel Statler, Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, Bartholomew. 74 cents.

Dance Instruction, 316 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 8:30 p. m.

"Cotton Club Nite," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Hostesses.

Sports Nite, 5 Ruggles Street, 8 p. m. Games.

"Phil Saltman's Starlets," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 9 p. m. Free Photos. Portrait Sketching.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

U. S. O. Four-Star Show: Stuart Gallery, 465 Stuart Street, through Oct. 14, 10-6 p. m.; Wednesday night to 10 p. m. Demonstrations by U. S. O. Volunteer Art Workers. Portrait Sketchng, Fingerpainting.

Sidney L. Willson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 11—Sidney L. Willson, who passed on in Washington, D. C., yesterday, had been President of the American Paper and Pulp Association and was, until his retirement in 1935, President of the American Writing Paper Corporation.

During World War I he was chief of the manufacturing section of the War Industries Board's Paper Division.

Mr. Willson was a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. In 1893 he worked in a wholesale paper house in Omaha and in 1914 he joined the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis. He came to Holyoke in 1923, and was Vice-President and receiver for the American Writing Paper Corporation before becoming its President. Elected Vice-President of the American Paper and Pulp Association in 1927, he was the Association's delegate to the Paper Chemists and Engineers Association convention in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1928. In 1929 President Hoover named him a member of the advisory subcommittee to help plan a national industrial program.

HAZEL BOONE School of Dancing
Classes and Private Lessons in all types of Dancing for Children and Adults.
New classes forming: Junior High School Class, Friday, 5:00-6:00 (starting October 6th); High School Class, Fridays, 7:00-8:00 (starting October 20th); Special Class for Women and Business Girls, 8:00-9:00 p. m. (starting Tues., October 10th). For further information call Com. 5620 or Asp. 4993. 1126 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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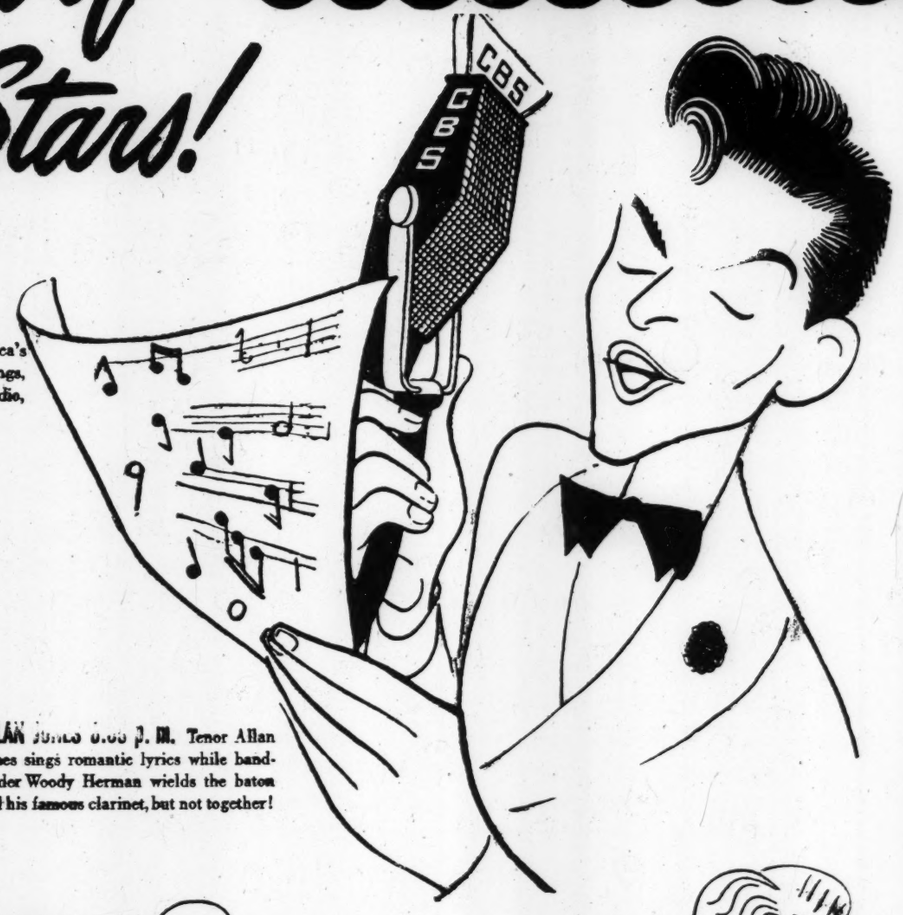
FRANK SINATRA 9:00 p. m. America's favorite singing star offers more songs, more music, plus the very cream of radio, stage and screen as guest stars.

ALLAN JONES 6:00 p. m. Tenor Allan Jones sings romantic lyrics while bandleader Woody Herman wields the baton and his famous clarinet, but not together!

JACK CARSON 9:30 p. m. Jack, as star, featured comedian and master of ceremonies, leads his pack in a mad, merry, musical half hour of fun tonight.

EASY ACES 7:30 p. m. They're trumps in super-comedy entertainment. Don't miss the hectic hilarity of Jane and Goodman Ace tonight!

JOSEPH C. HARSCH 6:55 p. m. Searching, inside pictures of up-to-the-second news of the world presented by "the man who was there".

NELSON EDDY 10:30 p. m. America's favorite baritone sings America's favorite songs and suavely acts as master of ceremonies on his own program.

GREAT MOMENTS IN MUSIC 10:00 p. m. Delightful, relaxing moments as Jean Tennyson with stellar support, sings the best from opera, musical comedy and operetta.

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Hope of Polish Accord Seen in Moscow Effort

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—The Churchill-Stalin invitation to Premier Stanislau Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in exile to join them in Moscow for conversations on Russo-Polish relations is welcomed as a last-minute attempt to deal with this intricate problem, dangerous if unsolved to both Anglo-Russian relations and European postwar consolidation.

Mr. Mikolajczyk, according to opinion in official Polish circles here, goes to Moscow to continue negotiations begun when he was last in the U. S. S. R. Capital. If an agreement is reached there will be little difficulty about its acceptance in Polish circles here.

At this late hour it is generally agreed that there will be little trouble over agreement on a new Russo-Polish frontier, and little about changes in Polish members of the Cabinet here. [Though there still are some understood to be personae non gratae to Moscow] since it is assumed that the new Polish Government will consist of some members selected from the Government here and some from the Polish National Committee of Liberation in Lublin, all naturally acceptable to Moscow.

One report from Moscow today indicates that representatives of the Liberation Committee will also attend the Moscow discussions.

May Set a Pattern

Fact that Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill are tackling a problem which has been considered most likely to upset Anglo-Russian relations, is praised as highly realistic.

For some time past, though British public sentiment is strongly pro-Russian, there has been hope that Russia would show a gesture of greater understanding toward Poland and particularly control of the Polish National Committee sponsored by Moscow.

This committee in some of its declarations during the siege and after the fall of Warsaw seemed more intent upon a showdown with all inside Poland who supported the Polish Government in London than advocating a Polish union on a democratic basis.

A Russo-Polish settlement will be carefully examined by the democratic Allies since it may well indicate the basic lines upon which other similar, though perhaps not so complicated problems, in southeast Europe will be tackled.

Yugoslav Case Cited

There is, for example, the case of Yugoslavia. Little is heard about developments in that country at the present time [except for reports of continued Partisan successes by their own controlled radio] but statements from inside that country by well-informed unbiased nationals who have escaped, as well as from neutral sources, continue to warn that a policy of supporting only Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) as if he had a majority of the Yugoslav population behind him may well lead to either great terror or civil war.

Despite announcements from time to time of agreements between Dr. Ivan Subasic's government and the Tito movement, it cannot be denied that complete understanding is still unrealized between them.

The Subasic regime isn't representative of much but itself and has little control over what happens inside Yugoslavia.

As for Russo-British relations, it seems that the position of King Peter is still unsettled—at any rate arrangements for a King Peter-Tito meeting didn't get anywhere.

Vital to Real Accord

It is, however, welcome news that the Polish problem is being tackled. If solved in a spirit of harmony it should create an atmosphere in which a number of other matters could be dealt with.

For if there is to be real Anglo-Russian co-operation—and without it European peace is impossible—the Polish issue must be settled.

Russian and Britain have, for example, not yet worked out a policy concerning Hungary, and as far as Austria is concerned, though Lord van Sittart in yesterday's House of Lords debate stated that the "declaration about Austria after the first Moscow conference was a model of what should be done," there is no evidence that hitherto the statement has been followed up by any practical steps.

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Isolation Checks French Reconstruction

Continued from Page 1

ent, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and Point de Graves, near Bordeaux, a large number of well armed and equipped German troops are being contained by the French Forces of the Interior.

In addition, there are pockets of German soldiers hidden in various parts of France, sometimes in German uniforms but often in French and American uniforms, or civilian clothes. The effect of these bands of guerrillas, who are frequently aided and accompanied by ex-members of the Laval French Militia who have had to go into hiding, is to make unrest and apprehension over considerable areas.

Until adequate transportation is available there is little prospect of these bands being cleared up.

Another element of unrest is the activities of the F. T. P. The initials F. T. P. stand for Franc Tireurs et Partisans. They are a group of the Resistance movement who formed a part of the F. F. I. but who, since liberation, have separated from the F. F. I. because of their different political views.

The F. T. P. are strongly Communistic. They are particularly numerous in central and southwestern France. They have been using their position as an armed force to bring pressure on local political authorities and sometimes on factory owners.

Their activities have given rise to rumors of an organized Communistic uprising in France—rumors that have been hard to check because communications are so bad.

Vicw on Communists

Careful inquiries lead the writer to the preliminary conclusion that there is no reason to believe in the existence of an organized Communist plot or an uprising. But there are a number of cases where local Communist leaders, cut off from the central office in Paris, have been unable to resist temptation and install themselves in authority by the force of arms.

Communist Party leaders here in Paris strongly disapprove of these excesses by local groups, or factory cells. For it is already clear that such excesses are causing a reaction. More and more it is beginning to look as if the threat of trouble from the extreme left is causing a revival of conservatism in many parts of France.

In fact, in part of the certain well-to-do sections of the population, there is a definite anti-Communist campaign, or rather an effort to exaggerate the Communist peril, and to inflate it, aided by the absence of any reliable information from some districts, into a scarecrow. If allowed to go on unchecked, this might have serious consequence.

But the Government is aware of the danger and especially of the need to restore communications as soon as possible.

Need For Industry

A good deal has already been done and in the past few days postal services have been extended, trains have been introduced, on a very limited scale, from Paris to the main centers such as Lyons, Toulouse, and Bordeaux, and partial telegraph and telephone communications for official purposes is being hastened.

Meanwhile, it is also appreciated in Paris that the twin key to stability is to get industry going again. This is a question of transportation. The great need is for fuel and raw material for factories. This means primarily trucks and gasoline or diesel oil to run them.

The French are extremely short of trucks because the Germans took the most of the good ones and the few remaining carriers are rapidly breaking down. Allied military authorities have been trying to help but they have urgent need for all their available transportation for war purposes.

It is hoped to get the Renault Works and one or two other factories busy soon turning out the much needed trucks.

At the same time every effort is being made to get the railways into shape but there is a shortage of locomotives and freight cars. The problem is complicated and difficult and the only real solution is an early end of hostilities in the west, which would release fuel and transport needed to get French reconstruction under way.

French to Repay Belgium £30,000,000

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 11

The French Government announced today it would repay Belgium £30,000,000 which that nation entrusted to the Bank of France in 1940 and which the Vichy Government turned over to the Germans.

Spanish Leftists in France Threaten Franco's Regime

Continued from Page 1

France were so numerous that special Spanish sections were formed under the command of their own officers. The activity of the Spanish Underground came to the open when, a few weeks ago, they captured the city of Pau in southern France where—before handing it over to the French authorities—they hoisted the Spanish Republican colors.

Despite strict censorship on part of the Spanish authorities, it is known that, early in October, "bands of Spanish guerrillas from France" had penetrated Spanish territory in the province of Navarre and that the Spanish authorities had to send Army contingents to oust the intruders.

The information adds that fighting between the well-armed "guerrillas" and Spanish Army and police forces was very heavy, that casualties on both sides were severe and that, while withdrawing to French territory, the guerrillas took food and cattle with them.

Hostile to Franco Regime

French left-wing groups who are very influential in the de Gaulle regime are extremely hostile to the authoritarian Spanish Government. It is not only for ideological reasons that French Socialists, Communists, and many moderates consider the Spanish dictatorship as a menace to France and to the reorganization of Europe.

General Franco and his government consistently backed Marshal Pétain and the Vichy regime and they have now permitted many French Fascists and collaborationists to seek refuge in Spain. Madrid today is a hotbed of anti-Gaullist activities which have Vichy's former Ambassador, François Piétri as their focal point.

Despite the deeply grounded hostility existing between the Spanish dictatorship and the new French regime, diplomatic relations between Paris and Madrid have so far been correct. The Spanish Ambassador in Vichy has gone to Paris to establish contact with the new French authorities.

On the other hand, the Spanish Government has put pressure on the Vichy Ambassador in Madrid to hand over the Embassy building to General de Gaulle's appointee.

Large Credit Granted

Moreover, the Spanish Government has granted a credit of 200,000,000 pesetas to France to help supply the French civilian population with oil, dried fruits, and canned fish, according to a broadcast from Madrid.

The Spanish Republican politicians in exile, however, hope that France will play a major role in bringing about a Spanish democratic regime. Indalecio Prieto, the Secretary of the Spanish Committee of Liberation in Mexico, has announced that the Committee would send Luis Nicolau d'Olwer, former Minister and Director of the Bank of Spain, as representative of the Spanish Republicans in France.

Señor Prieto also made known that "refugee groups in France were preparing to form a Republican Spanish Committee in Paris to direct activities aimed at overthrowing the Franco regime." This declaration is obviously in relation with recent statements by Julio Hernandez, President of the Spanish National Union in France, who reminded the French patriots how much the Spanish Republicans had helped them in their fight against the Nazis and against Vichy and who stressed that "the liberation of France could only be the first stage toward the liberation of Spain."

Lewis Gets Notice of Move By Edmundson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, was served yesterday, with notice of Ray Edmundson's petition to Federal Court for a place on the U. M. W ballot as a candidate against Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Edmundson's counsel said a date for a hearing had not been set, although probably it would be early next week if there was room on the court's calendar.

Mr. Edmundson, who formerly was President of the U. M. W. district in Illinois, was ruled off the ballot at the recent miners convention in Cincinnati on the ground he was not a member in good standing.

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Sydney Newspaper Plants Tied Up by General Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 11 (AP)—The possibility of Australia's Labor Government taking over newspapers to assure the people of news was mentioned yesterday by the Information Minister during a discussion of a dispute which has left Sydney and the State of New South Wales virtually without newspapers.

The Minister, Arthur Calwell, said in an interview that the Government was concerned about the situation, pointed out it had taken over coal mines to assure uninterrupted production, then said the same procedure conceivably might have to be followed to assure people of news.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 11—Sydney's 1,250,000 news-hungry inhabitants are forced to be satisfied at the moment with one four-sheet daily paper.

A general strike of newspaper employees in the city has tied up all newspaper plants, and the present four-sheet publication is being prepared by a composite staff of editorial executives representing the various Sydney papers.

The strike started in a dispute between printing employees of the Sun and the management. It spread to three other papers when the managements of the strike-bound papers attempted to bring out a composite newspaper during the period of the dispute. Then the reporting and sub-editorial staffs of all newspapers of the city walked out, on advice of the Australian Journalists Association.

The trouble originated when the Sun Chapel—members of the printing industry union within the Sun office—sought to negotiate with the Sun management for cancellation of the agreement between the Printing Industry Employees Union and Sydney Daily Newspaper Owners Industrial Association. Their purpose was substitution of an office agreement providing for a 40-hour week and four weeks annual holiday.

Union officials opposed the suggestion that the Sun Chapel should negotiate separately, but the Sun employers gained enough support to force through a full-union-meeting motion authorizing the Chapel to go ahead.

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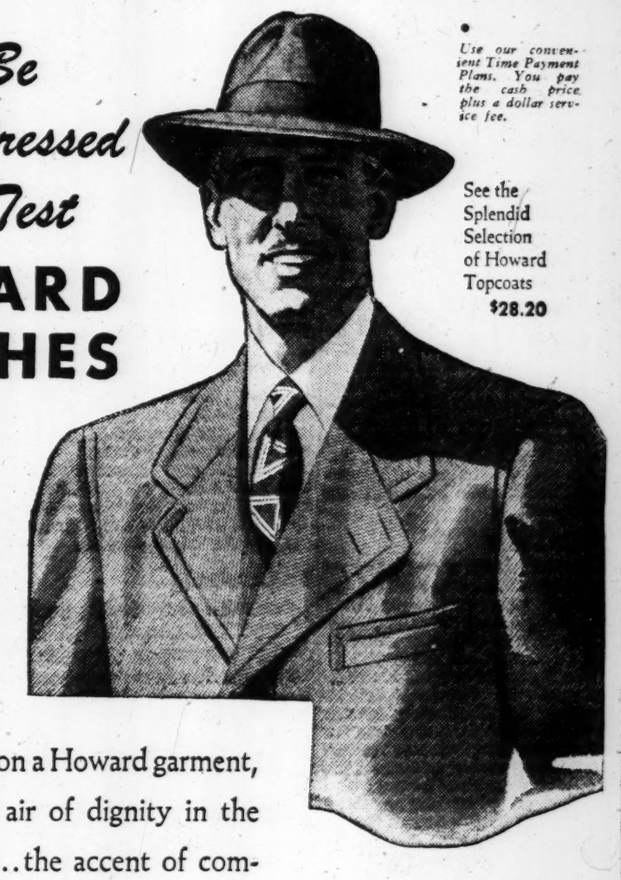

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Japan's Appeals To People Show Drop in Morale

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese home-front morale is becoming a major problem of the Koiso regime, judging from recent domestic radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

Statements of Japanese leaders have become more pessimistic than ever before. In September the Emperor himself said for the first time that the "rise or fall" of Japan depends upon the outcome of the present crisis. War Minister General Sugiyama and others have used such phrases as "a fight to the death."

Attempts to induce a psychology of desperation are nothing new. The first references to the possibility of defeat were heard on the Japanese radio two years ago, soon after Admiral William F. Halsey's fleet swung into action in the Solomons. But such grim talk has reached a new crescendo in the last month.

"Saipan" has been a battle cry for some weeks, with the radio telling and retelling the story of how Japanese civilians "calmly walked into the sea." Now the propaganda drums are being beaten for "The officers and men who died in action on Guam and Tinian and the Japanese residents who closed their eyes in death believing in revenge against enemy America. . . . The fulfillment rests on us, the 100,000,000 people."

Japanese youth are being prepared for suicidal action against the Allies. Speeches are made to aviation trainees about the merits of sacrificing oneself for the Emperor in "bodily crashes." The exploits of three young pilots who are alleged to have crashed into B-29's are repeated over and over on the radio. Those in charge of the training program apparently believe that the life of an inexperienced pilot in an old plane is a small price to pay if a B-29 and its crew can be destroyed.

Numerous Bottlenecks

A revealing speech by a returned war correspondent was radiocast on Sept. 28. After a nation-wide tour of war production centers, he complained that "there are a handful of people who stand in leadership positions and are still at this late date holding cheap thoughts with them."

He complained that many people had asked him, "Are the news items on the war printed in their true light?" and "Will we really be able to win this war?" Others, he said, would cry, "See, did I not tell you so?" when they heard of Japanese defeats at Saipan and Imphal, "without the slightest sorrow or tears in their eyes."

There is much glib talk about how a few "bodily crashes" would crush the enemy air force, he said. But talk of "bottlenecks" is just as frequent in the factories. He added, "There is no doubt that there exist numerous bottlenecks, whether spoken of or not. . . . Why are not these broken down with suicidal units, in labor, even as in the front lines?"

An earlier home radio speech, by Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, chief of the IRAA Youth Corps, upbraided "people who think that the war situation in general is not favorable to us, or who are worried because foodstuffs are gradually getting more difficult to get. . . . I believe that there are quite a few people who are taking such an attitude. Worse still, people who harbor and uphold defeatist ideas—people who get tired of fighting and who don't care whether they lose or not—are far from being nonexistent today."

Many Conjectures Made

General Tatekawa then reported a typical neighborhood conversation which "will gradually turn to the war situation and the people's livelihood. 'A' will say, 'The Japanese Fleet doesn't show up at all. Where is it?' Then 'B' will say, 'My guess is that it has been receiving a good beating.' . . . 'A' will observe, 'Aircraft production may be great, but half of them are useless,' to which 'B' will reply, 'Oh, no, lots more than that are useless.' "

According to General Tatekawa, one person may say, "Germany is certainly taking a terrific beating," to which someone else will reply, "Why, she's already done for."

The purpose of this amazing message was to persuade people to give a "positive answer" to such remarks. General Tatekawa gave examples of how they could be answered, point by point.

[As regards Germany, however, there is considerable evidence that Tokyo believes a German collapse is close at hand. For instance, the Tokyo Radio has disclosed that the Berlin branch office of the Japanese Ministry of Finance will be moved to Switzerland. The Japanese are anxious to avoid a repetition of their recent experience in France, where another group of Nipponese financial and diplomatic observers had to leave their Paris office in such a hurry that a large number of valuable documents and records fell into Allied hands.]

Family Ties Loosened

In another passage, General Tatekawa complained of the coolness of middle-class people and intellectuals toward the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and their reluctance to let their children join the IRAA Youth Corps. "Most of the people who assume an intellectual air or look prosperous seem to be in this group," he said.

Haruo Naniwara, another commentator who has frequently touched on morale questions, reveals that "there are many city mothers who cry over the fact that their children must be parted from them, when they are taken to the districts as part of the preparation against future air raids." In a startling reversal of the traditional Japanese pattern, he argues that family ties should be loosened, pointing to China as an example of how too close family relationships "weakened the people's character."

Reassuring the people of Japan about the food situation, Mr. Naniwara admits that "food is getting scarce and some of the people are about to fall due to fatigue."

Constant use is made of the Imperial family as a symbol of the war effort. The Emperor appears in the news almost daily. The Empress has been making donations to the fighting men. Two royal princes are reported to be working in the Yuasa Battery factory. The 68-year-old Princess Chikako Kuni has established a machinery factory.

On Oct. 1 six members of the royal family were in the war news, under one pretext or another.

Three hundred leading Japanese poets and authors have been enlisted by the Government to serve as roving propagandists in the campaign to increase war production, according to the Domei news agency. The "production boosting corps" will be dispatched in groups of three to points throughout Japan to "give morale-boosting lectures and hold literary forums and conferences to comfort the weary workers."

Warning on Landings

All this emphasis on the morale problem should not be taken to indicate that a breakdown is imminent. In part it may be simply the result of Premier Koiso's relaxation of censorship on the radio, which apparently allows discussion of topics that were formerly taboo. But the content of the radiocasts is none the less significant.

Equally significant of the stubborn intentions of Japan's militarists was a radio lecture to Japanese children by Admiral Takahashi, former Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese fleet, picked up by Australian monitors on Oct. 2. The Admiral warned that the Allies might make landings, not only in the Philippines but also in Formosa and even on the Japanese mainland. He exhorted the children:

"From now on the war will be long, with much difficult fighting. It is our duty to take back all our Pacific Islands and expand even as far as Australia, thus rescuing our brothers of Greater East Asia. . . . You, as the rising generation must study and work hard so that you may, in the future, rescue the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. You must keep the fighting spirit alive within you."

Taxes as 'Loans'

By the Associated Press

Japan has intensified its financial exploitation of conquered territories to help finance a stratospheric war budget.

Extraordinary military appropriations, obediently approved in the recent special Diet session, raised the current budget to 76,352,000,000 yen (about $19,088,000,000 at prewar exchange rates.)

This is more than five times greater than the unusually high 1939 budget and more than 70 times the normal national expenditure before the current war period began in 1931.

Military appropriations total 63 billion yen, nearly double the 1943-44 expenditures.

But "Greater East Asia" will provide much of this revenue through tribute euphemistically termed "loans." The main source will be from notes issued by the Southern Regions Development Bank, a gigantic monopolistic agency exploiting the raw materials of the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies and Malaya.

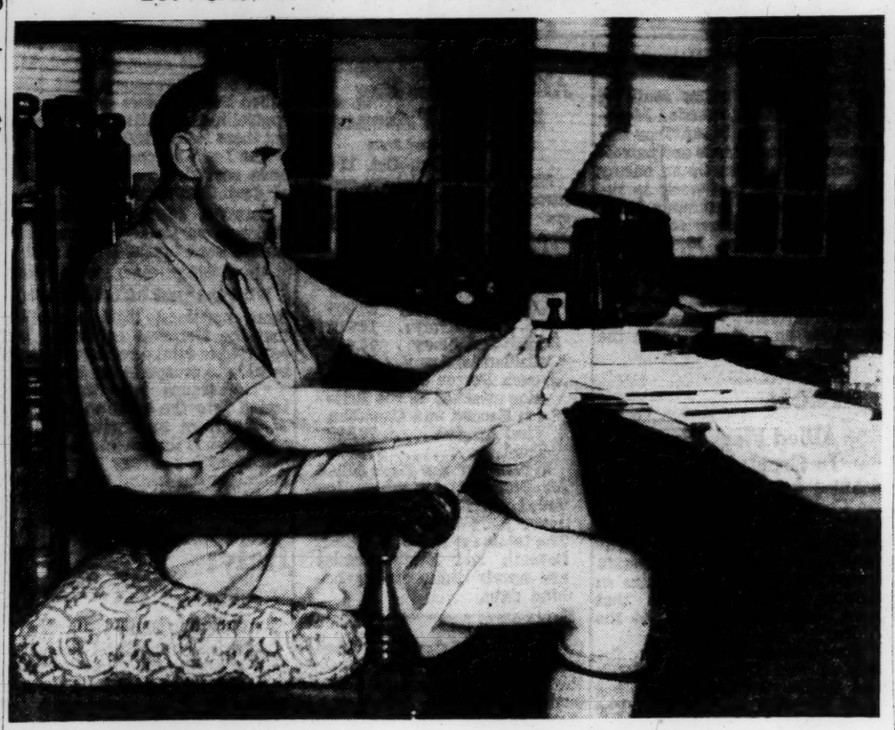
Currency manipulation, abnormal trading profits and the looting of rescources are standard Japanese practices throughout the Empire. Pyramided taxes and enforced purchases of war bonds reach most of the conquered subjects.

Bond sales, known as "savings" campaigns, recently included a new wrinkle in Manchuria, the laboratory where exploitation measures are tested first. All patrons of restaurants and bars are required to buy, on the spot, "savings" stamps corresponding to a certain percentage of their checks.

A series of Japanese radiocasts, heard by United States Government monitors, reported these developments.

The Tokyo Radio also reported that Japan's military expenditures totaled 139,128,000,000 yen (about $34,782,000,000) since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937. This figure may have been doctored downward.

In Cabinet for Civilian Aviation



Wide World

First Briton to Hold Such Post

Viscount Swinton, former Minister of Air, who becomes Britain's first Cabinet Member for Civilian Aviation. Photograph shows him when he was Resident Minister of British West Africa.

British Civil Flying Gets Cabinet Rank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—The British Government is being commended for its decision to give full ministerial rank to the man who will lay plans for Britain's postwar civil flying policy.

The choice of Viscount Swinton, a former Air Minister who helped to build up British fighting strength in the air before World War II, is also generally welcomed here because he is recognized as a knowledgeable and lively force in aeronautical affairs. For the past two years Lord Swinton has been Minister Resident in West Africa.

The Churchill Government, already buffeted by other and increasingly strong political currents, very nearly caused an added crisis for itself over its handling of the civil aviation question.

Demand From All Sides

The Cabinet didn't seem to be taking with sufficient seriousness the mounting demand from all political sides for a really dynamic effort on Britain's part to enable British civil flying to overcome its painfully obvious shortcomings and disadvantages and win for itself an appropriate share in postwar aviation.

There were suggestions that a new undersecretary for air should look after civilian flying. But he would have inherited all the disadvantages which have been inherent in the British practice of making civilian flying subordinate to the Air Minister who is in charge of military aviation.

But the Government saw the red light in time and decided on full Cabinet rank for the civil flying chief. Legislation will be necessary to transfer control of civil flying to the new Minister. But in the meantime hopes are rising here that Britain is getting off to some sort of a start in readiness for the international conference on civil aviation opening soon in Washington.

It still remains to be seen what powers Lord Swinton will receive for his task of putting British civil flying on the map.

'Of Vital Importance'

The London Daily Mail which has been foremost in boosting Britain's prospective place as a civil air power, is strongly reiterating: "Postwar civil aviation is of vital importance to the British Empire."

The first task of the new civil flying department under Lord Swinton will be to examine all information about current civil aviation plans—ranging from America's call for freedom of competition to the proposal favored by Australia and New Zealand for great trunk routes operated by a new international authority.

It will then be up to Lord Swinton to advise on the extent of international regulation and degree of competition which Britain should support as a European power, as an Atlantic power, and as an Empire.

Transport Deficiencies

Britain is sometimes charged with exaggerating its own weaknesses to deceive the unwary United States. But there are two main reasons why Britain seems genuinely to think it is liable to be a late starter in the postwar civil flying race:

1. Britain will have few first-class transport aircraft ready for long-distance routes until some years after the war ends.

2. American planes will gain prestige while routes will be equipped to service United States machines.

At the same time it is not denied that there are a number of points of agreement between Britain and America on the operational side of civil flying.

The main issue to be decided between the United States and the British Commonwealth appears to be private enterprise versus state control in the skyways.

Inactive Status Again for Officers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Navy has ordered a gradual return to inactive status of an estimated 4,305 officers called from retirement since 1939, it was learned yesterday.

Release of the officers, who for the most part have served in administrative billets ashore, will be based on age and dispensability.

It was explained that the releases are one of the essential first steps to adjust officer personnel to current and prospective requirements, and are made possible by the fact that an increasing number of younger officers may now be brought back from combat areas for duty ashore.

The Navy, in deciding who is to be released, will give first consideration to officers above these ages: Flag officers (commodores and above), 64; captains, 60; commanders, 55; lieutenant commanders, 50; lieutenants, lieutenants (jg), and ensigns, 45, and commissioned and warrant officers, 50.

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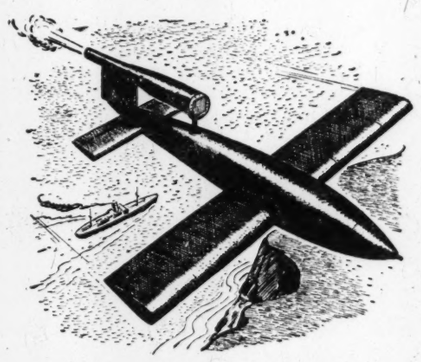
General Electric answers your questions about

JET PROPULSION

General Electric jet propulsion engines power the P-59A jet-propelled plane. You'll want to know these facts about one of the most unusual weapons to come out of the war.

Q: Is it like a rocket?

A: No. A rocket carries not only its fuel, but also the oxygen needed to burn it. A jet-propelled plane carries fuel for its G-E engine, but takes oxygen from the air as it travels through it. Thus, a rocket could theoretically travel to the moon. But because a jet-propelled plane cannot operate without air, it could never go beyond the earth's atmosphere.



Q: Is it like the German robot bomb?

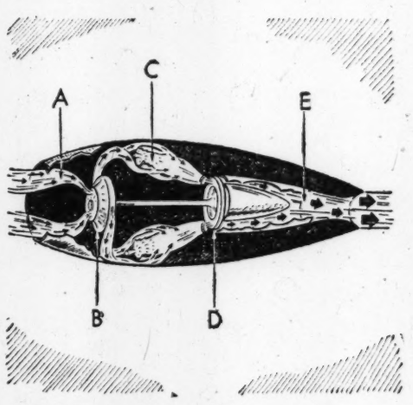
A: A little. The robot bomb uses a crude form of jet propulsion. But it hardly compares with a power plant that can drive a combat plane. The G-E jet propulsion engine is the power plant for very fast, very high flying jet-propelled fighter planes. Pilots find these new planes easy to handle.

Q: What was G. E.'s part?

A: General Electric engineers developed the jet propulsion engine from an original design by Group Captain Frank Whittle of the R. A. F. General Electric was chosen to design and build this new engine by the Army Air Forces because of G.E.'s long experience with steam turbines and turbosuperchargers.

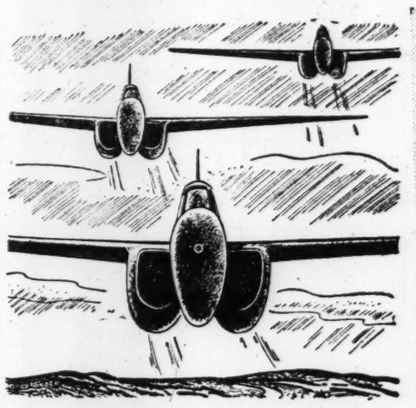
Q: What makes the jet plane go?

A: The same kind of force that makes a toy balloon scurry when it slips from your fingers. The same kind of force that makes a gun kick against your shoulder. The same kind of force that makes a rotary lawn sprinkler turn. In fact, you can probably think of a dozen other forms of jet propulsion that you see every day.



Q: How does the engine work?

A: Air flows from "A" through the compressor "B" into combustion chamber "C," where it is heated and expanded by burning fuel. Rushing toward the outlet, part of this hot gas turns turbine "D," which operates the compressor "B." From here the gas rushes through nozzle "E." The jet from this nozzle drives the plane forward.



Q: What does the jet plane look like?

A: At first glance it looks much like any other plane. But a closer look will show you that the propellers are missing and that there is no sign of conventional engines. Here is a sketch showing the P-59A, built for the Army Air Forces by Bell Aircraft. This plane is powered by two General Electric jet propulsion engines.

The General Electric jet propulsion engine is one of hundreds of products made by G.E. for the aviation industry. It is another example of how G-E science and engineering work to supply America's needs—in war and peace. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.*

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FOR VICTORY—BUY AND HOLD WAR BONDS

U. S. Barrage Begins to Raze Aachen—Berlin Says Soviets Hem In Memel

Continued from Page 1

gramian's First Baltic Army was reported to have completely surrounded the port of Memel and to be within 15 miles of Tilsit, across the Niemen in East Prussia. Germans were stated to be evacuating Taurage on the road to Tilsit.

Meantime, major events were developing in the Pacific, where Admiral Halsey sent his carrier squadron under Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher to bomb the 109-island archipelago of Ryukyu—a 570-mile line of islands reaching almost to the south end of Japan.

Planes from the carriers destroyed 89 planes and sank or damaged 58 surface craft, while the carriers awaited the return without any interference. No Japanese war vessels larger than a destroyer was sighted, and no American war vessel was damaged.

In the Mediterranean, with General Alexander's forces in Italy still held up by rain, British units in Albania were reported to be in possession of Sarande, a port which Mussolini once named Porto Edda in honor of his daughter. This being the supply port for the German garrison on the Island of Corfu, that garrison appears to be isolated.

Elsewhere, German forces were said to be evacuating Crete, Rhodes, and a number of Aegean Islands. The British forces in Greece, now at Corinth and preparing to advance on Athens, were finding no sign of German opposition.

Western Front:

Yanks Open Assault To Destroy Aachen

Massed American big guns and dive bombers opened an assault to destroy Aachen after its commander rejected a surrender-or-perish ultimatum.

Heavy eight-inch guns, 155-mm. Long Toms, and 105-mm. howitzers thundered in an obliterating barrage and bombers hurtled down on the surrounded city. By refusing to accept the 24-hour ultimatum for unconditional surrender or complete destruction, the German commander had sealed the doom of the city and its 1,500 SS troops.

Gunners loosed the first salvos at noon, an hour and 10 minutes after the expiration of the ultimatum.

White flags appeared over many of the ancient buildings of Aachen before the ultimatum expired, but they apparently were hung by civilians. Hundreds of civilians and a handful of troops moved under truce flags to American lines, but these came from outlying portions of the city away from the immediate control of the enemy garrison.

It was estimated that 15,000 civilians, hiding in cellars of the already badly damaged city, remained of Aachen's 165,000 prewar population.

As the blows to level Aachen began, First Army men closed the ring tighter about the city. To the north they seized Scharfenberg and Bardenburg, advanced to Wurselen, and mopped up Germans in the southern part of Haaren, northeast of Aachen.

South of the siege site, Third Army men and Germans battled underground in a winding tunnel at Fort Driant before Metz, ricocheting bullets off the walls. Doughboys and Germans were so close they could hear each other's orders.

The fierce struggle for surface positions in the fortress continued unchanged. Farther south, Americans virtually cleared the enemy from Parroy Forest, and scored gains east of Luneville and Epinal. A house-to-house fight was on for Maizière, six miles above Metz.

Canadians sliced the main highway connecting the Schelde estuary island of South Beveland with the Dutch mainland, lopping off the escape route for thousands of Germans holding there who have prevented Allied use of the port of Antwerp.

To the southwest, other Canadian infantry widened their Schelde River beachhead to four miles, and drove three miles inland in the back-door assault on the Germans below the Schelde's mouth. Berlin said this sea-borne landing east of Breskens opposite Flushing had been reinforced.

Violent fighting continued at the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal, spearhead of the push from the south to knock the Germans from the lower Schelde area.

The Allies heavily bombarded the hold-out port of Dunkerque on the French coast.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Open Drives North of Warsaw

Two great new Russian attacks north of Warsaw were reported by the Germans, who announced the evacuation of their frontier bastion of Taurage, just across the border in Lithuania from East Prussia.

"The autumn offensive is in full swing," Berlin said. "It may now be said that the general attack on East Prussia has opened. A thrust past Lomza in northern Poland is directed toward Allenstein and Danzig, and the thrust from Memel is toward Tilsit and Königsberg," Capital of East Prussia and a city of 368,000.

The new Russian drives were located north of Warsaw and south of Roznan, which lies near the Narew River northeast of the rubbled Polish Capital. The Germans acknowledged local breaches which they said were "cleared or liquidated."

Taurage lies on the Jura River 20 miles from Tilsit on the road between that city and besieged Riga, Capital of Latvia. It is in an area where from three to five German divisions were shattered and threatened with entrapment, on the basis of Moscow reports.

A Finnish communiqué announced the capture of Tervola, 30 miles northeast of Kemi in fighting near the Arctic Circle. Northwest of Ylimaa, the Finns said they broke through lines formed by the seven German divisions which they must oust from the north under terms of the armistice with Russia.

The German communiqué said the Russians opened strong attacks along the Arctic in the Petsamo area, where the port and rich nickel mines were ceded to Russia by Finland under the armistice. Heavy battles were declared raging in the Rybachi Poluostrov (Fisher) Peninsula between German alpine troops and Russian ground forces.

Nimitz Tells Results Of Ryukyu Attack

By the Associated Press

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 11

In the detailed account of the Ryukyu attack, based on admittedly "preliminary reports," Admiral Nimitz said these results were achieved:

Sunk: A destroyer; a minesweeper; a submarine tender; Two medium cargo ships; two small cargo ships; five coastal cargo ships. Total, 12.

Probably sunk: Two medium cargo ships; four small cargo ships; one medium oil tanker; seven coastal cargo ships. Total, 14.

Damaged: Three medium cargo ships; six small cargo ships; one destroyer; two small oil tankers. Total, 12.

More than 20 luggers and other small craft were sunk or damaged.

Pacific:

Halsey Force Batters Ryukyus

In a bold naval stroke, the free-roving United States Third Fleet defied both the Japanese Home Fleet and Air Force by pouring carrier planes in overpowering strength against the Ryukyu Islands. The islands are 200 miles South of Japan and 500 miles from the China coast.

As the climax of powerful blows delivered since Aug. 30 in the Philippines, Palaus, and Bonins, Admiral William F. Halsey's task force wiped out 89 planes and sank or damaged 58 surface craft. The attack took place Oct. 9.

Not one American warship was hit by the enemy in the operation. Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carriers stayed around for the raiders' return.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the Ryukyu raid, said the planes swept over the 570-mile-long chain "in great force." They shot down 14 planes, wiped out 75 on the ground, and could find no warship bigger than a destroyer. It was among 12 definitely sunk. Japan's Home Fleet kept out of sight and the home-based air force did not wing to Ryukyu's aid.

In another communiqué, Admiral Nimitz announced that 81st Division troops which invaded a 10th island in the Palaus Oct. 8 completely secured it within 24 hours. It is the tiny island of Garakayo, to the north of the larger American holding of Peleliu. The 10 islands and islets provide the Yanks with an expanding base within 515 miles of the Philippines.

Three hundred miles south of the Philippines at invaded Morotai, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced, fighter planes and patrol-torpedo boats broke up an enemy attempt earlier this week to reinforce Japanese remnants holding out against American forces which landed Sept. 15. Eighteen barges were sunk or damaged in the action. A few barges may have put some troops ashore, but a spokesman said there was no cause for any concern about the American situation.

Thrace:

Allied Flags Fly In Greek Province

Allied flags were hoisted over the Greek province of Thrace on Oct. 9 when a Greek administration took over, according to advices from Ankara. A Bulgarian occupation army still remains in Thrace, however, despite that Axis kingdom's surrender to the Allies.

The German retreat from the Aegean and Dodecanese islands and on the Greek mainland has been reported accelerated. The Nazis are striving to evacuate their best men and matériel before lateral escape routes from Belgrade westward are snapped by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Russian Army.

Reports to Turkey said the Germans had abandoned all the Greek islands which seemed worthless to them, especially those in the Cyclades group. Some 60 per cent of the garrisons of Crete and Rhodes were said to have fled, although the remaining Germans are expected to make a suicide stand in these "outer defense crust" islands.

Allied Armies Bag 563,928 Prisoners

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 11

Six Allied armies have captured at least 563,928 prisoners since the invasion of France on June 6.

Announced captives:

U. S. First Army	192,016
U. S. Third Army	92,600
U. S. Seventh Army	90,000
U. S. Ninth Army	19,312
British 2nd Army	78,681
Canadian 1st Army	72,392
French Forces of the Interior attached to the British Second and Canadian First Armies	72,392
Total	563,928

Figures for the First Allied Air-Borne Army which invaded Holland vertically never have been announced. The totals for the U. S. Third, Seventh and Ninth Armies are nearly three weeks behind date.

South Balkans:

British Isolate Island of Corfu

British troops in Albania have captured the port of Sarande (Porto Edda), isolating the German garrison on the island of Corfu, it was announced Oct. 11.

An official announcement from Allied Headquarters said also that "patrolling is active" in Greece, but there was no indication whether the Land Forces of the Adiatic have moved beyond the capture of Corinth toward Athens.

Sarande, supply port for the Germans on Corfu, was captured after a hard battle, it was said.

About 500 prisoners were taken.

With the port in British hands, there appeared little possibility that the Germans on Corfu, last reported to total a regiment, would be able to escape to the mainland.

"The troops who first penetrated into the western outskirts of the town met with stiff resistance, but the launching of a big attack with artillery support resulted in the taking of the area," said the official description of the Sarande battle.

Italy:

Yanks Near Livergnano

American troops, still slowed by rain and deep mud, have reached the southern outskirts of Livergnano, 11 miles due south of Bologna on Highways 65, and advance elements there are meeting heavy German counterattacks, it was announced.

The pace of the fighting along the entire Italian battle front generally was reported retarded by adverse weather.

India-Burma:

South Africans Capture Village

West African units, fighting in the southeastern corner of India near the Burmese border, have captured the village of Mowdolk, the Allied Command disclosed, dislodging Japanese defenders who had held the area throughout the monsoon season.

Continuing contact with the enemy was reported, indicating a steady push into the frontier hills. The action occurred about 45 air miles northeast of the Burmese coastal town of Maungdaw, on the Bay of Bengal.

Stalin Backs Allied Accord After War to Keep Peace

Continued from Page 1

simultaneously in the east and west.

The present sweep of Col. Gen. Ivan Bagramian's armies to Memel may be the beginning of the great autumn offensive.

With the Baltic front almost liquidated and German troops practically trapped at Riga and on the Courland Peninsula, General Bagramian's drive to Memel may be considered an attack on the right flank of the "new" Russo-German front which no longer stretches from the Arctic to the Black Sea but from Memel to Yugoslavia.

It will be remembered that the Russian summer offensive started in the northernmost part of the central sector in the Vitebsk area, spreading thence farther and farther south, hence certain analogies may be guessed between the coming campaign and summer offensive.

Memel Drive Momentous

Clearly, one sector of the front after another is showing signs of livening up and the Memel drive is the first major blow. This week's issue of War and the Working Class anticipates a combined east and west superoffensive in the near future which will smash the Germans and will lead to the meeting of the Russians and the Allies in Berlan.

It is reasonable to suppose, with Sir Alan Brooke and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay here, a variety of details in connection with the co-ordination of land and air operations will be discussed in Moscow.

The political problem which more than any other is concerning the Russians is the future treatment of Germany. They are extremely sensitive to this issue.

A large part of the last number of War and the Working Class is devoted to registering the various dangers of the "soft peace" tendencies of both Britain and America, as well as other countries.

"Soft Peace" Barred

Mr. Churchill's speech at the airfield on his arrival greatly pleased the Russians for its strong language on German destruction and atrocities, which was taken as clear indication that no "soft peace" talk has had any effect on the Premier.

There is the clearest realization here that there can be no real peace in Europe unless Britain, America and the Soviet Union continue in closest collaboration, because any rift between them would enable Germany to play off one against the other, or others.

But there are definite decisions to be taken about Germany: modalities of occupation, the question of war criminals. The Russian tendency is to treat as criminals, or dangerous elements certain definite categories of Germans, notably the entire personnel of the SS, the Gestapo and certain other categories in Germany.

Policy on War Criminals

These people must, the Russians believe, one way or another be eliminated from postwar Germany.

Apart from the work of the European Advisory Commission, it is undoubtedly useful that there should be decisions on such matters in higher quarters, now that the large-scale invasion of Germany is near.

Another matter clearly of interest to Russia is the whole question of Russian reconstruction which is closely bound up with the question of security, which itself implies the existence of friendly and co-operative relations in various fields, including the military field, with neighbors such as Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and also Yugoslavia.

Plane Production to Continue After V-E Day With Some Cuts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Production of half of the 20 types of Army airplanes currently in service will continue on full scale after Germany surrenders, work on three entirely new planes will be expanded and output of 10 models will be out in varying degrees.

That is the over-all picture drawn by the Army in its plans for the aircraft industry during the period immediately following the end of fighting in Europe, although the schedule is subject to revision.

The three new planes include two fighters which promise sensational performance and a transport which can be used as a troop carrier.

The fighter planes are still on the secret list but one in particular has been attracting considerable attention among military and industry groups and reports indicate that its performance will exceed anything now in the air.

The cargo plane is Fairchild's C-82, a twin-engine craft of radical design which made its first flight last month. The engine nacelles extend from gull wings back to the twin tail in the manner of the P-38 Lightning. This arrangement permits rear loading. The plane has been reported to gross around 50,000 pounds and to have a range of more than 3,500 miles.

One of the 10 models which will continue at the current production schedules after V-E Day is the Consolidated Vultee B-32 Dominator, big brother of the B-24 Liberator and not yet in service. No details of the B-32 have been made public.

The other planes which will have a full place in the design for smashing Japan are already working at it. Heading the list are the giant Boeing B-29 Superfortress, now rolling down production lines at four great plants, and its smaller but older brother, the B-17 Flying Fortress.

No change in output is contemplated for the North American B-25 Mitchell, the Douglas A-26 Invader, the North American P-51 Mustang, the Northrop P-61 Black Widow night fighter, the Bell P-59 Airacomet jet-propulsion fighter now being used in a training program, and two large cargo planes, the Douglas C-54 Skymaster and the Lockheed C-69 Constellation.

The sharpest schedule reductions will be ordered for the B-24 Liberator, the Martin B-26 Marauder, the Bell P-63 Kingcobra, the Curtiss-Wright P-40 Warhawk, and the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt.

Other cuts will affect the Douglas A-20 Havoc, the Lockheed P-38 Lightning, and all types of trainers, which will be cut back sharply.

Slight reductions will be in order for two twin-engine transports, the Douglas C-47 and the Curtiss C-46 Commando.

Philippine President Quits Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Osmena of the Philippine Government in exile has left Washington, presumably to be ready for a quick return to his homeland once Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops begin the promised liberation of the island commonwealth.

His departure follows closely that of Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner who told Congress on Sept. 21 he was leaving "on what I trust is my way back to the Philippines."

President Osmena moved up from the vice-presidency of the exiled government after the passing on in August of President Quezon. The two left Corregidor by sumbarine on Feb. 20, 1942, as the invading Japanese closed in. Mr. Osmena was forced to leave his wife and 10 children behind in the islands.

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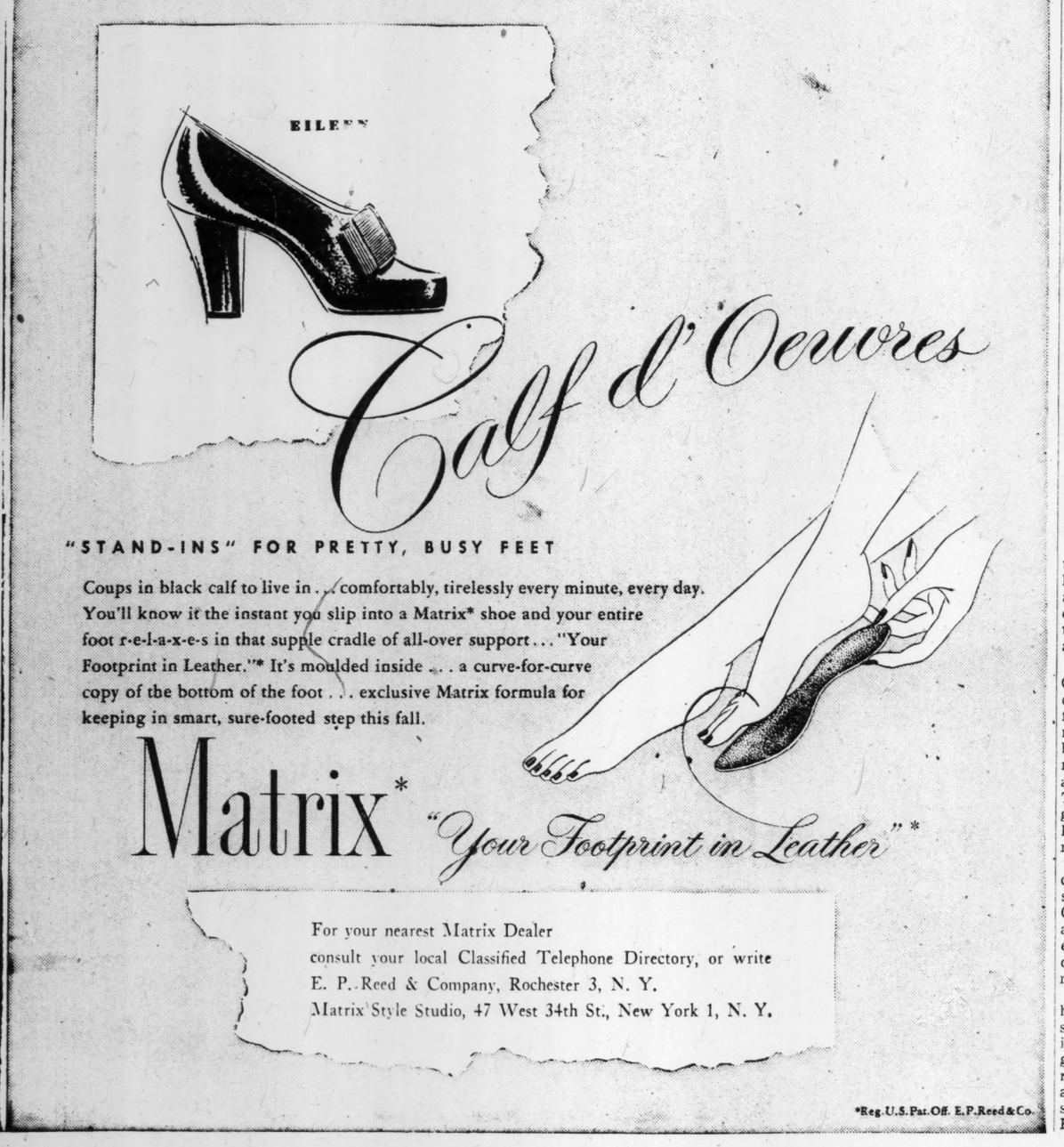
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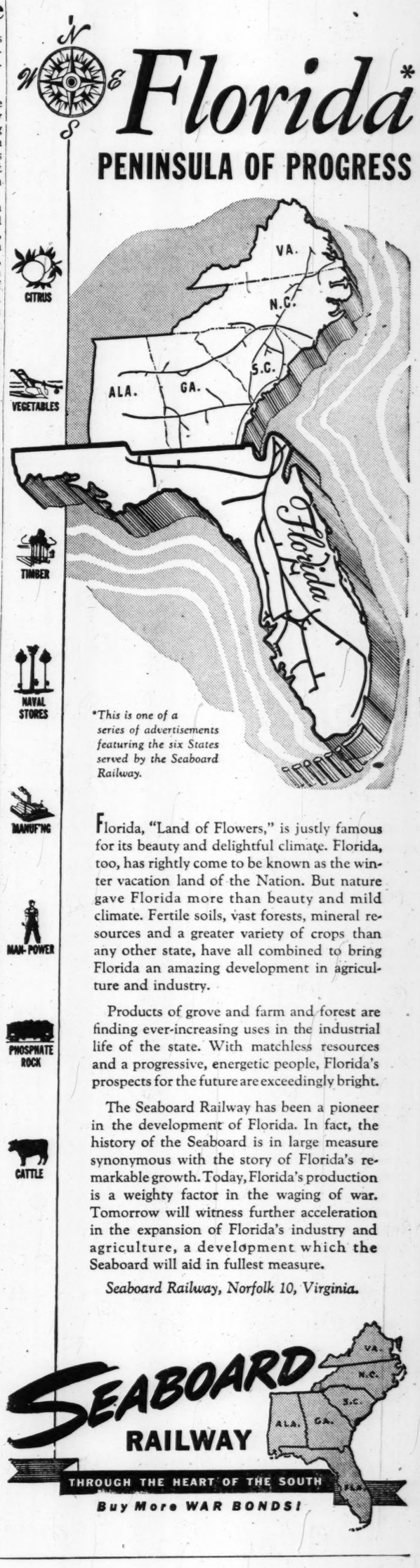
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China Presents Relief Needs Of $1,000,000,000 to UNRRA

Continued from Page 1

and Czechoslovakia and whether it decides to enlarge its fund later.

The Chinese program was drawn up with the aid of Owen I. Dawson, and Dr. Eugene Staley, UNRRA investigators, and presented today by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese delegate.

China to Bear Main Burden

Under the proposal, China would bear the burden of rehabilitating its people, but requests from UNRRA money to defray 37 per cent of the cost, or $945,000,000 to provide 4,000,000 tons of supplies. The total cost of a "minimum" program of Chinese relief and rehabilitation during the first year after liberation, Dr. Tsiang said, would amount to $3,439,000,000 in terms of American currency.

Fifty-five per cent of the program is for rehabilitating the farms and factories and the transport system of liberated China so the nation may step up provision of necessities of life out of its own resources. Forty-five per cent is for direct relief.

Biggest problems in postwar China, the report indicates, will be: (1) The re-establishment of transportation and (2) resettlement of 10,000,000 persons in Occupied and Free China who have been displaced from their homes. This is only about half of the number estimated to be displaced in Europe.

A special need in China will be the reclaiming of land flooded when the Yellow River dikes were broken for strategic reasons. UNRRA is asked to contribute 5,000 tons of materials to cost $2,500,000 in U. S. currency.

Approximately 35 per cent of the entire $3,500,000,000 would go to restoring inland transport, placed as the No. 1 necessity. While importation of the major part of the supplies must wait on the opening of seaports, Dr. Tsiang asked that small tonnages of spare parts and tools to repair worn-out equipment be brought in even before. Also asked for during the air transport and Burma road periods are engines to install on locally-made river boats, lubricating oil and new trucks that can come in under their own power as soon as the Burma Road is reopened.

The food and clothing demands of China are modest. UNRRA is asked to furnish only five per cent of the total food production in the liberated area. No person receiving relief will be allowed to buy more than one summer garment and one winter garment—all cotton. Those needing total relief will be allowed to get blankets at the rate of 50 to 100 persons.

A medical program calls for one physician available for each 30,000, compared with 40,000 at present, and one hospital bed for each 5,000, compared to 10,000 at present.

For farming, the major need is 585,000 tons of fertilizer, requested from UNRRA. Seeds, veterinary supplies, and pesticides are also requested.

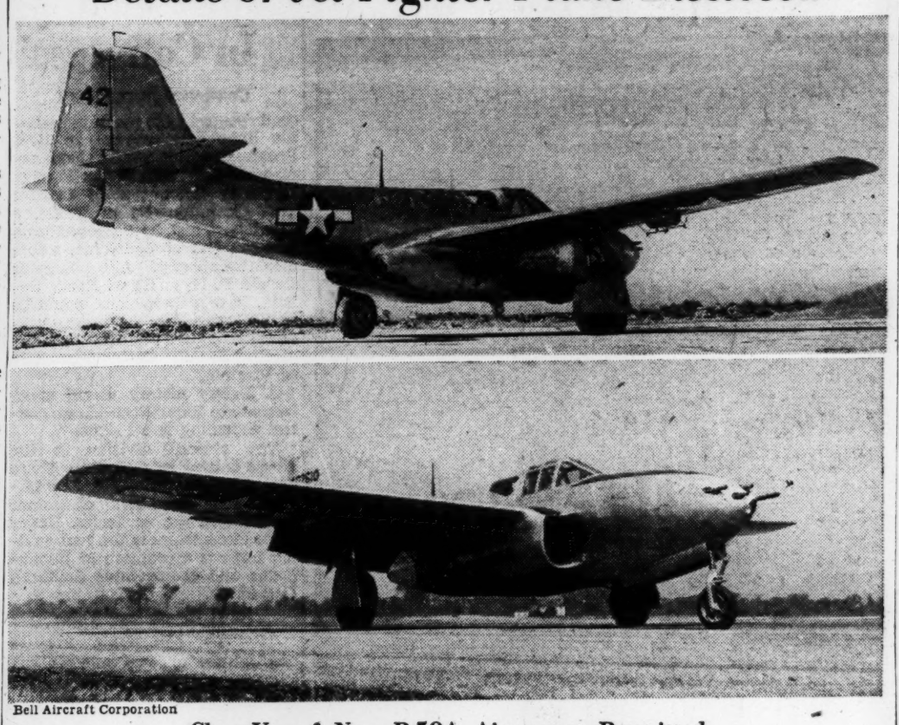
To aid in the re-establishment of displaced persons, the program calls for 500 transient stations with a capacity of 135,000 at one time, plus another 500 to handle homeless and displaced persons when they arrive at their destination. Import of 1,000,000 tons of wood and 50,000 tons of hardware is contemplated for the shelters.

Based on the principle of self-help, a welfare program is proposed for establishment of nurseries, camps, and mass feeding stations, to be directed by 30 regional relief teams, 300 district welfare centers, and 800 local relief units, with a total personnel of about 7,000. UNRRA is asked to furnish 230 expert welfare workers toward this total.

While aid is asked chiefly for the 266,000,000 Chinese in provinces now occupied by the Japanese, parts of the program, especially transport relief, would affect all 460,000,000 Chinese. All provinces are included in the program except the two regions of Tibet and Outer Mongolia.

China cannot, it is pointed out, finance all its share of relief with current foreign exchange resources, but will be obliged to seek foreign credit, despite an UNRRA resolution that countries "shall not be required to assume the burden of enduring foreign exchange debt for the procurment of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services."

Details of Jet Fighter Plane Disclosed



Bell Aircraft Corporation

Close-Up of New P-59A Airacomet Permitted

First detailed pictures of the Bell P-59A Airacomet jet-propelled fighter plane disclose its smooth lines and partial resemblance to Bell's King Cobra P-63 plane. Upper three-quarter view shows the twin-tail nozzle pipes at the rear from which come the powerful thrust of hot gases which provide forward propulsion up to speeds of over 400 m. p. h. The lower view discloses the armament in the nose, apparently 20 mm cannons; tricycle landing gear, and a mid-wing structure as compared with the Bell low-wing P-63. Apparently it's a formidable air weapon.

Dumbarton Pact Wins New Adherents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Full support of the United Nations organization outlined in the Dumbarton Oaks agreement was pledged by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Association here today. At the time, it announced it would change its name to embody that of the new United Nations body.

The Dumbarton Oaks agreement also was hailed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who termed it "a long step forward in our Government's policy for the establishment and protection of peace and for the assurance of our country's domestic prosperity and security," and worthy of the earnest support of "every American citizen."

"The statesmen, in planning the United Nations, have embodied the traditions of the Wilsonian ideal of a democratic world organization, but have provided, as the result of 20 years of trial, error, and tragedy, something stronger and better," the League of Nations Association announcement declared.

Dr. William Emerson, of Boston, is President of the Association, and Clark M. Eichelberger is Director.

The statement stressed that, contrary to published reports and criticisms, the tradition of a democratic world organization is maintained by making the General Assembly the paramount policy-making body in most matters except the actual enforcement of peace and security, and that the Charter of the United Nations will have more teeth than did the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Dr. Butler likewise was in agreement that the Dumbarton Oaks provisions accord "with established and oft-declared American policy."

"What would be thought of a law," he asked, "which compelled a policeman on witnessing a crime in the streets to go to headquarters and, reporting what he had seen, ask for authority to return to the scene of the crime and arrest the criminal?"

"What is proposed is nothing more or less than a simple exercise of police power and has nothing to do with a declaration of war," he held, describing this as in no sense a limitation on national sovereignty, "but merely a distinct exercise of that sovereignty."

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Pastor Eulogizes Willkie as Friend of All

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie today was eulogized as "an internationalist who believed that he could love other nations without sacrificing or hating his own."

Men and women of all political shades, crowded into the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church where services were held for the 1940 Republican presidential candidate, heard the Rev. John Sutherland Bonnell, pastor and long-time friend, declare:

"Into four years of public life he crowded more activity and achievement than most men attain in a lifetime. The ideals he espoused will be enshrined in millions of hearts and, please God, will be expressed in America's national life."

Mrs. Willkie attended the service accompanied by her brother-in-law, Edward Willkie, and other members of the family.

Gov. and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey occupied a pew on the main floor as did Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Col. Sumner Waite, Chief-of-Staff of the Second Service Command, who represented the President.

Among others present were former President Herbert Hoover, Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Bernard M. Baruch and scores of other prominent men and women. Police estimated 35,000 persons waited outside during the service. More than 60,000 had visited the church since the preceding afternoon.

Floral tributes from persons throughout the country were banked in rooms adjoining the congregational floor. Among the pieces was a huge standing piece of red and white roses, bearing the card of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Lucius Pryor Award Plans Artists' Auditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Auditions for young artists not more than 30 years of age who have potentialities as concert celebrities, were announced by the Lucius Pryor Award.

Winners will receive as award a tour of not less than two weeks' duration, with all expenses paid, and a sum of not less than $500 cash. Applications and further information may be obtained from Mrs. Anna C. Molyneaux, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York 19, N. Y.

UNRRA Wants More Clothes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—UNRRA's used clothes collection during the week of Sept. 24 was such a success, officials are planning another in midwinter.

The campaign, conducted through Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish Churches, far exceeded the 15,000,000-pound goal.

"The appeal went so directly to the hearts of individual citizens that the response all over the country exceeded our most hopeful expectations," Dan West, chief of UNRRA's Branch of Contributed Supplies, said.

The clothing is being stored in Treasury warehouses and will be sent to Europe whenever there is space in Lend-Lease shipments. Even nations such as France and the Netherlands which intend to pay for all other UNRRA aid will get consignments of used clothing according to need. The clothing will be distributed to the needy free.

This fall's campaign was hastily planned in order to catch clothing discarded in fall housekeeping. The next drive will be more comprehensive.

China Down But Not Out

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Chinese Cabinet spokesman said today that, prior to the end of May, Lend-Lease supplies received by the armies in East and South China totaled 50 antitank guns, 60 mountain guns and 30,000,000 rounds of rifle and machinegun ammunition.

In a renewed plea for aid, he said:

"Help China and you help the Allied cause. Despite reverses, China is still in the ring. She may be down, but she is not out and she never will be."

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, said China appreciated the immense transportation difficulties involved but he reiterated that aid so far received in the way of equipment and supplies has been inadequate.

He attributed recent Chinese reverses in Honan Province primarily to lack of antitank guns and tanks.

WLB Will Not Advise President on Powers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The National War Labor Board decided formally yesterday that it would not attempt to advise the President of his powers when and if it decides to make any recommendation on proposals to modify wage stabilization policy.

"The WLB," said a statement issued after today's board meeting, "will not include in any document that it may send to the President or to the Director of Economic Stabilization any advice or assumption about the extent of the President's powers under the stabilization act of Congress to modify the wage policy. That question has been discussed in the proceedings before the board but it is obviously not a question to be decided by the War Labor Board."

Other 'United States'

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New 'League' Gives Geneva More Workable Foundation

Continued from Page 1

while it is not prevented from discussing questions relating to peace and security, cannot on its own initiative make recommendations on such subjects if the council is dealing with them.

The new security council is quite obviously a much stronger affair than the old League Council, for member nations this time have two specific obligations to provide armed forces to back up council decisions: one, to have national air force contingents immediately available for international enforcement action; two, to make available by previous agreement forces or facilities for use by the council in maintaining peace.

As regards voting procedure in the new and old league the Dumbarton Oaks conferees clearly failed to agree when it came to the question of council unanimity, the Russians holding out for unanimity among the five permanent council members even in cases in which one of them was involved.

Moscow reports today from Izvestia and War and the Working Class indicate that Russia has no intention of backing down on this issue. Interestingly enough it is this unanimity vote issue which the Russians are demanding which should receive the whole-hearted support of the more skeptical and intransigeant Congressmen for it gives a permanent council member the right of veto in every council action. The United States then, as a permanent member, could block any council action even in cases in which it was involved itself.

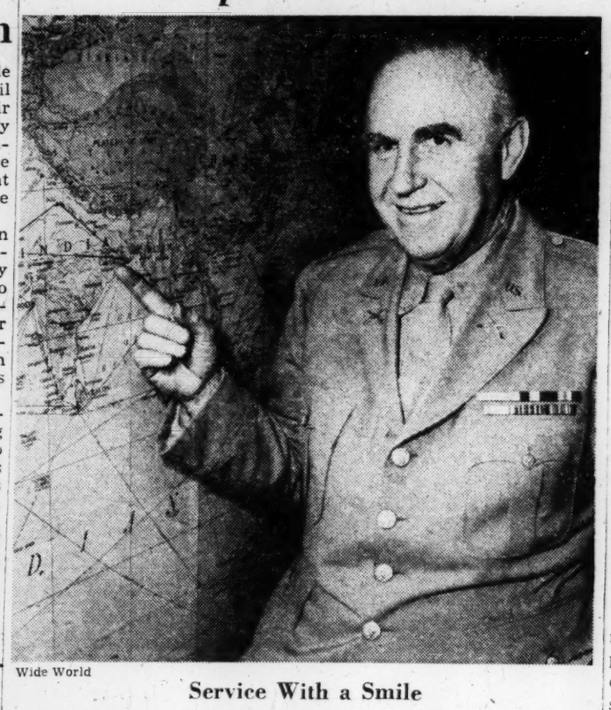
Voting Procedure

Although voting procedure has not been agreed on it is certain to be more restricted when decisions must be made on vital issues with the council and not the full league making the decisions. The general assembly, the proposed charter states, would settle its important problems by a two-thirds vote, while its subsidiary, the proposed economic and social council, would make its recommendations by a majority vite.

The old League's Covenant and the new organization's charter would also have these differences: beside the security council which carries the real authority of the new league, there would be other councils established dealing with economic and social problems; the International Court of Justice would be a principal organ of the new league instead of only a related body; there would be a military staff committee composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the council (an entirely new feature); and in contrast to the old League there would be no semi-permanent seats on the council, the six nonpermanent seats on the council being for two-year terms with nations ineligible for re-election.

As for membership in the new organization, new members would be admitted only after recommendation by the council and action by the assembly instead of simply by assembly action as in the old league. States not members of the new league are to be kept in line with the organization's principles under threat of council action. Also, nations against which action is to be taken by council approval will be suspended. The old League contained no such provisions.

Helps 'G. I. Joes'



Wide World

Service With a Smile

Col. F. R. Kerr, chief of the Army Exchange Service, sells servicemen more than a billion dollars' worth of merchandise through some 11,000 post exchange units, 5,000 of them overseas, many within earshot of the big guns.

Experts See Next Few Weeks Deciding Presidential Race

Continued from Page 1

remains to be seen whether less political oratory is more effective with the voters.

For his part, Mr. Roosevelt has thus far spoken only twice to Governor Dewey's nine times, but more is in the offing.

Indications now are that the President and the Governor will deliver both studio and audience speeches, using the former for sober, earnest appeal and calm discussion of public questions and using the latter for the slashing, belligerent attacks at which they have shown themselves adept.

Governor Dewey, resuming his treks across the Middle Western States early next week, will be at it almost continually until the end, and there is little doubt that President Roosevelt, scheduled for a foreign policy speech in New York Oct. 21, will strive for a whirlwind finish.

Political correspondents returning to Washington from independent trips to the coast and back report that there are two main sources of Roosevelt strength which Governor Dewey will have to tap with greater effectiveness to improve his chances. One is the view that the President's re-election involves fewer risks of slowing down the pace of the war, and the other is that President Roosevelt is the trusted friend of labor.

Governor Dewey can be expected to concentrate a good deal of his fire on these apparent Democratic strong-points, having already devoted most of his major speeches to outlining in considerable detail his own positive position on domestic and foreign policy. In these fields he has put himself strongly behind most of the humanitarian social and economic measures which have been enacted during the past 11 years, and as far as President Roosevelt and himself are concerned, has lifted foreign policy out of political controversy.

President Roosevelt's next tactic is also clearly indicated. One of his principal purposes will be to show that the choice in November is not merely a choice between himself and his opponent, but between two teams—a Roosevelt-Democratic team and a Dewey-Republican team. He will put great stress on the contention that because so many Republican members of Congress voted against the domestic social measures Governor Dewey advocates and opposed the internationalist foreign policy measures Governor Dewey himself favors, the Dewey-Republican team cannot be counted on to do what the Governor promises.

Promises Climactic Finish

Mr. Dewey will undoubtedly address himself to this very argument—an argument which may occupy the center of the political stage during the climactic period of the campaign.

The outcome has never been more unpredictable and the very uncertainty adds interest and significance to the remainder of the campaign.

To date there has been no nation-wide nonpartisan poll which does not give the President the edge, but that is only part of the story. Because of the Democratic concentration in the South, President Roosevelt needs more than a majority of the popular vote in order to get a majority of electoral votes. The latest Gallup findings show President Roosevelt with 51 per cent of the civilian preference, while he needs at least 52 per cent to win.

The concensus here is that Governor Dewey has been gaining and the outcome looks more doubtful than it did a month ago.

Corsica Gets Two Seats In Paris Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Cabinet of the French Provisional Government announced yesterday that it had decided to give Corsica two seats in the French Consultative Assembly which is scheduled to begin its sessions Nov. 11 in the Senate chamber of the Luxembourg Palace.

This brings to 248 the total number of seats in the assembly.

While it will have only authority to advise Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Provisional Government, the Assembly will take the place of the Chamber of Deputies until the general elections are held.

The Cabinet also announced it had voted trials by military tribunals for all ministers appointed by Marshal Philippe Pétain during the Vichy regime, charging some with treason and others with "national indignity."

$420 Under 'Undie' Patch

CASPER, Wyo., Oct. 11 (AP)—The underwear was patched, but plenty valuable, laundry employees discovered. Under one of the patches they found $420 in bills, which they returned to the owner.

Dewey Victory to See Shakeup In Congressional Committees

Continued from Page 1

cratic control as to result in probable Republican control in 1946. Presumably this would mean replacement as head of the Foreign Relations Committee of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a collaborationist, by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, a former isolationist. Also, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, former isolationist would be in seniority line for Appropriations Committee Chairmanship, replacing Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

A Dewey victory would mean immediate Republican House control according to all signs.

The present division in the House is by a hair's breath. There are 215 Democrats, 210 Republicans, four members of minor parties and six vacancies. Under these circumstances the real guiding force is a coalition of Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats.

Need Republican Votes

Although Democrats are in nominal control, and hold the key positions as chairmen of committees, legislation is passed only on sufferance of Republican votes.

Republican victory would replace all the committee chairmanships. Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts would replace Representative John W. McCormack (D) also of Massachusetts as majority leader, and the Republicans would elect a new speaker to replace Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas.

Committee chairmanships are handed out on a seniority basis by either party, so the present ranking Republican would in most cases become chairman.

The most important single House committee is Rules, which controls the flow of legislation. Here Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois would be ousted by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, if re-elected.

Next in importance is the Ways and Means Committee, from which flows tariffs and tax bills.

New Post for Treadway

Former Representative Willis C. Hawley (R) of Oregon gained fame as author of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill which was a sequel to Herbert Hoover's landslide in 1928 as chairman here. Veteran Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts would replace Robert L. ("Muley") Doughton (D) of North Carolina in the event of a Dewey victory.

The switch in the Foreign Affairs Committee would be from Sol Bloom (D) of New York to Representatve Charles A. Eaton (R) of N. J., a strongly collaborationist.

Another striking replacement would be in the House Labor Committee, where Chairman Mary T. Norton of N. J., whose recommendations have been almost completely ignored by the House, would be replaced by Representative Richard J. Welch, a Liberal Republican from California.

Southern congressmen — once elected—are noted for long sojourns in Congress, and this builds up seniority which lands them in key chairmanships. Republican House control would oust Southerner after Southerner. For example, another Texan, Representative Hatton W. Sumners, of the Judiciary Committee, would be replaced by Representative Clarence E. Hancock (R) of New York. New York would get two other powerful committee chairmanships with John Taber replacing Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, on the Appropriations Committee, and Representative Walter G. Andrews replacing Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, on Military Affairs.

Midwest on Upgrade

Another of the strongly entrenched "Texas group"—Representative Joseph J. Mansfield, head of Rivers and Harbors, would be replaced. The Midwest would be represented more strongly than now with former isolationist Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan heading the War Claims Committee, and Representative Melvin Maas of Minnesota taking over Naval Affairs.

Considerable similarity in viewpoint links Republicans and Democrats who might head most of the big House committees. They have both been fighting Roosevelt New Deal proposals.

They largely oppose collectivization, centralization and social control. Presumptive Republican chairmen are more sympathetic to tariff protection, frequently representing industrialized groups, while the Democratic conservatives represent the agricultural approach.

It would not be surprising if Republican chairmen could get on better with President Dewey than Democratic chairmen have recently with President Roosevelt.

Petrillo Telegram Shifted to Vinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—James C. Petrillo's telegram rejecting President Roosevelt's plea that he lift his musicians union ban on making recordings was referred to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson by the White House today without comment.

Mr. Petrillo telegraphed Mr. Roosevelt that he could not permit members of the American Federation of Musicians to make records or transcriptions for the two companies to whom the ban applied unless they sign contracts similar to those entered into with other recording firms. The wire was in reply to a request from Mr. Roosevelt that the ban be lifted.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Mr. Petrillo's telegram was sent to Mr. Vinson because he had been handling the case. The President's appeal to Mr. Petrillo followed a decision by Mr. Vinson that the union's stand was not "unduly impeding the war effort."

Berlin, Ore., Remains Berlin, Not Distomo

BERLIN, Ore., Oct. 11 (AP) — This town is going to keep its name.

Berlin's residents voted unanimously last night at a mass meeting against renaming the town Distomo, a Greek village destroyed by the Nazis.

The citizens protested that they had not been consulted in the plan to change the town's name, that it was a "publicity scheme" of the Albany, Ore., Chamber of Commerce.

A petition filed with the County Court declared that the people "feel we are being made ridiculous in view of the present shortage of transportation facilities" to approve a ceremony that would attract a great number of people.

The County Court has agreed to abide by the mass meeting vote.

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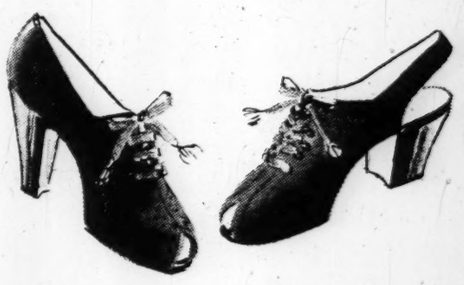

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Chinese Ambassador Sees Long War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Commemoration of the 33d anniversary of China's revolution which led to establishment of the Chinese Republic was marked here with sober awareness of the hardships suffered by that nation since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese "incident" in 1937, but also with confidence of victory in the coming year.

In the most bitter year of struggle on the mainland of Asia, Chinese troops are "fighting firepower with moral power," Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night.

Speaking before 1,200 persons who attended a celebration of the birthday of the Republic of China, Dr. Wei warned that although "the dream of the Japanese to escape unconditional surrender will be shattered into a thousand pieces . . . we must expect long and bitter fighting on the continent before their final defeat."

Situation Serious

He described the situation in China as "serious, but not desperate," adding that with the long experience of the Chinese troops to fight "with almost nothing, I think you will agree with me that they can do better with something."

Willkie Praised

It was through the efforts of Wendell L. Willkie four years earlier, Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune, declared, that the celebration here was possible, recalling how Mr. Willkie "summoned his fellow Americans to unite in the cause of China relief."

"Wendell Willkie never lost faith in the Chinese nor in their leader," he said. "On the contrary, he warned us against our too little faith."

A plea that the United Nations follow the principles upon which the Chinese Republic was founded when they build the postwar world was made by Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, who termed the history of the Republic of China as "a heroic record of struggle for human freedom on the part of 450,000,000 people."

Expresses Gratitude

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's message to the dinner, read by Dr. Tsune-chiyu, Chinese Consul-General here, expressed "deepest gratitude" for the aid China had received f rom the United States.

Despite the vein of hope and confidence which was evident at the celebration, there was also discernible an awareness that China was in desperate need of continued and expanded aid. There was evidence of soberness as China expressed thanks for the help already received.

In many it appeared to recall a recent charge by a spokesman for the Chinese National Military Council that the supplies sent to China by America since Pearl Harbor would not be sufficient to sustain a single British or American Army division in combat for a week.

Many Sacrifices

Evidence of recognition of China's sacrifices in terms of civilian and military manpower was likewise seen when Dr. Kung asked opportunity to pay "humble tribute to our revolutionary and unknown heroes of 1911 and to our 3,000,000 soldiers and 20,000,000 civilians who have become silent victims of Japanese aggression."

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, declared that China "asked for bread and we have given her a stone."

Other speakers at the dinner included: Paul G. Hoffman, honorary chairman; Charles Edison, National chairman; James A. Farley, chairman of the New York City Committee of the dinner celebration; Richard C. Patterson (D), United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia and President of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. James L. McConaughty, President of United China Relief.

Menuhin Thrilled By Liberated Paris

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter—Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, interviewed here yesterday before leaving for the United States, said that on his trip to Europe last week Paris heard the Mendelssohn Concerto for the first time since 1940.

The Germans had forbidden its performance because Mendelssohn was a Jew.

Mr. Menuhin added that to have the privilege of contemplating the sky of liberated Paris and be the first foreign musician to play to the renewed Paris, was "an experience one could not dream of twice in one's life."

Underground Dolls Liberated

Unique Toys Exhibited in New York Show

Little Alice Lorraine Hayman of Larchmont, N. Y., is holding three French Underground dolls, exhibited by Jeanne Du Bois of Paris, whose family was active anti-Fascist and was forced to leave Paris when the Nazis took over, taking the doll collection with them. After four years and the traveling involved, only these three dolls are left from the original collection.

Thanksgiving? Why That's Nov. Er—

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The nation is split again on when to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

Five states, Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, Texas, and Virginia, plan to observe Nov. 30 through local choice.

Forty-one states and the District of Columbia have fixed Nov. 23 for the Holiday, following Federal statute.

The differences started in 1939 when President Roosevelt, in an effort to provide a longer period between Thanksgiving and Christmas, moved the date ahead one week. At that time, many governors ignored the change.

In 1941, however, a House joint resolution was approved by the President, fixing the future date as the fourth Thursday. On top of this, many states enacted laws concerning the holiday.

But what further complicated the picture this year was the fact that five, rather than four, Thursdays fall during the month.

Gov. Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas was ready to decree Nov. 23 when it was discovered the legislature had ordered the State to observe the last Thursday in the month.

Dolls From Many Lands Enchant New York Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—"Liberated dolls" from France, corn dolls from Africa, dolls from Holland, from the Burma Road and from China add distinction to thousands of rare entries on display at the Sixth Annual American Doll Show at Hearn's Auditorium here. The show, under the auspices of the American Hobby Federation, will continue through Oct. 21.

The French dolls were brought to this country by an American soldier, Pfc. Edward Dickson, of Saint Paul, Minn., having been obtained from Mlle. Jeanne Du Bois, who is serving with the Free French of the Interior. Dolls wearing the costumes of the French Forces of the Interior and the Maquis will be exhibited at the show today.

The dolls from Africa are imaginative achievements made of preserved ears of corn, topped by shocks of bead-decorated corn silk for hair. Dolls made in the United States and costumed after the styles of peasants from many other lands are generously numbered among the 18,000 dolls of the exhibition.

Several exhibitors have made a specialty of Russian types; others have gone to the styles of Syria, Persia, India, Hawaii and many other familiar and less familiar parts of the world for models.

Grace and Marie Turner, of Boston, are "sharing" their antique Queen Anne wooden doll of approximately 1711 and some of their own ingenious dolls with the public, including a Haile Selassie doll and another representing Ichabod Crane.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allison, of South Carolina, has made a group of Gullah Negro dolls, dressed them in cheerful colors and given them characteristic expressions. From Greenwich Village a set of dolls with acorn faces—skaters, polo players, musicians, Indians, cowboys—the work of Mrs. Dorothy Sutherland.

Mrs. J. C. Gripp, of New York City, with the help of her husband, has reproduced the faces of famous people, including Ignace Paderewski, John Alden, George Washington Carver, the heads of her small figures being carved from dehydrated apples. Dolls made to look like her small daughters have been made by Mrs. J. E. Titman, of Vienna, Va., and exhibited alongside the photographs of "the originals." Daisy Welch, a 'teen-aged girl from Bradford, Pa., indicates what can be done with walnuts and peanuts when one sets out to produce a family of dolls.

Gerald Smith Gets Gas For Michigan Campaign

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Birkett L. Williams, OPA Regional Administrator, ordered Detroit Ration Board 35 to allot Gerald L. K. Smith 633 gallons of gasoline yesterday for campaigning in Michigan. Mr. Smith is the presidential candidate of the America First Party.

The board previously denied Mr. Smith gasoline for a national campaign, a decision that was upheld by the OPA's Regional Office on the grounds that Mr. Smith's name was on the ballot in two states only.

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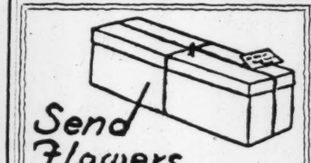
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The Home Forum

Everywhere and Always

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT time I am afraid, I will trust in thee," declared the Psalmist (Psalms 56:3). If fear-ridden mortals would turn in humble trustfulness to God, fear would be found to be needless and causeless. Anxious foreboding would give place to a positive and joyous assurance of the heavenly Father's goodness and power, and of His ability to comfort, guide, sustain, and care for every one of His children.

That so many individuals have failed to turn to God for help in time of trouble may be due to the fact that they have not known how or where to find Him. Christian Science shows not only how and where God may be found, but also how He may be intimately known, loved, and made one's closest companion.

On page 140 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." Because God is universal and eternal, He must be present everywhere all the time; and because He is unceasing Love, He must be forever imparting joy, well-being, harmony, and confidence to those who love Him. If we are not enjoying these blessings, it is because we believe in something besides God—believe in an opposite presence and power. It is the relinquishment of this mistaken belief in evil which Christian Science urges upon all who desire to participate in divine Love's impartial outpouring of boundless good.

* * *

Without a correct knowledge or understanding of God, one could scarcely be familiar with man made in His image and likeness. Indeed, mortal man, the man known to the material senses, would hardly be acknowledged by any intelligent thinker as Love's likeness, for much of his experience appears to be dominated by sin and sickness, fear, worry, want, and woe. David's fear was that his enemies would swallow him up, and today, were we to accept evil as present and powerful, it would swallow up our God-given, spiritual sense of the real man, the man created in the likeness of his heavenly Father, the free, fearless, spiritual man, the real being or selfhood of every one of us.

Jesus invariably met every situation with fearlessness and dominion, however unfavorable or even alarming the circumstances may have appeared to be—whether the need was for food, money, clothing, transport, sight, hearing, speech, sanity, health, or even life itself. Drawing upon his spiritual understanding of the ever-presence and all-inclusiveness of God, good, he met the immediate human need with abundant supply.

* * *

Although the people around him believed discord, disease, inharmony, and lack to be stubborn realities, he knew that this mistaken belief never had altered, and never could alter, the grand spiritual fact that within the heart of universal Love all true being exists, safe, harmonious, beloved, complete, satisfied. He knew that his own true selfhood, the Christ, was forever enfolded within the boundlessness of divine Love, that Love which Christian Science proves to be the only Mind. And so, when the material senses would have had him believe that desertion and loneliness were impending, he could say with sublime assurance, "And yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me" (John 16:32).

Through right thinking, those who accept Christian Science are able to prove irrefutably that the Father is with His children today. For divine Love is infinite Mind, eternally expressing its own essential nature and character through its image or reflection, man. Who was ever in possession of such ideas as was Christ Jesus? Intelligence, wisdom, and resourcefulness; kindly affection, friendliness, and compassion; meekness, magnanimity, goodness, and power—all these and countless other right ideas shone out in his speech and conduct while he shared in the homely activities of his fellow men. These qualities are available in undiminished beauty, awaiting only our willing acceptance and use.

* * *

Today the voice of Christ, Truth, still speaks to the human consciousness, and all can receive God's message and learn to know the Father as Jesus knew Him. When fear assails us, "the still small voice" speaks to us of trustfulness, courage, and confidence; when lack prevails, Truth points to divine Love's inexhaustible resources; when hatred, strife, sin, disease, disaster, inharmony tempt us to accept them as real, we can heed instead Mind's spiritual ideas—intelligent, purifying, uplifting, peace-making, health-giving, joyous, and harmonious thoughts.

Christian Science shows us that we can always find the right idea wherewith to meet and master every adverse circumstance. As we put into daily practice the spiritual understanding which this Science imparts, the times we are afraid lessen and come to an end, and we prove beyond doubt the truth pointed out so clearly in Science and Health (p. 473), "God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)

Perspective

I climbed the hill for a better view
Of the amber fragment of moon,
To see it below in the clear, clear blue
Of the star-encrusted lagoon.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

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that heals is available to you

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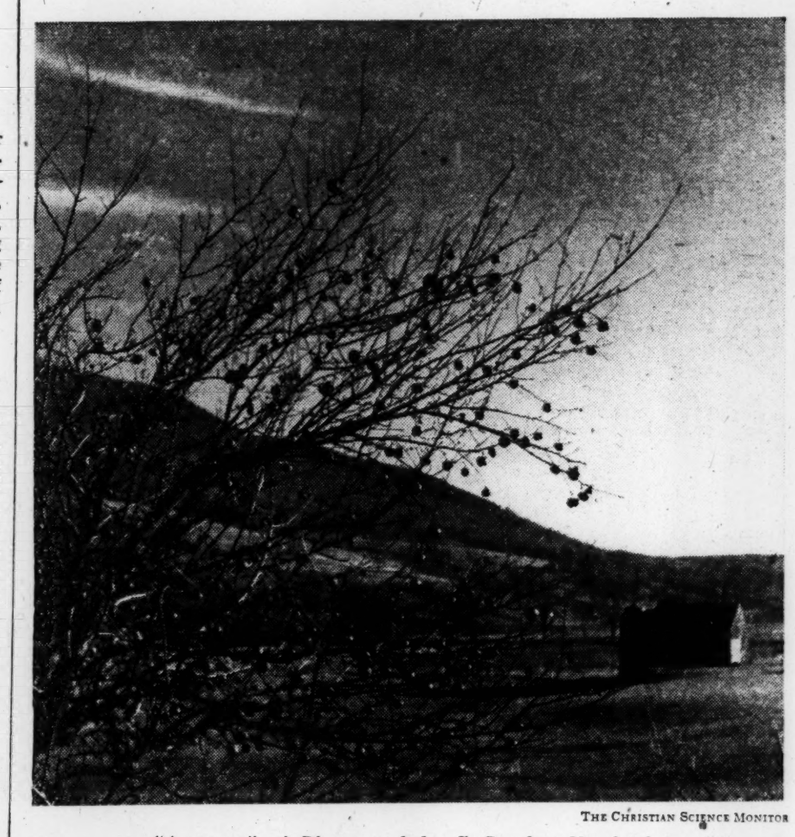

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AUTUMN": *A Photograph by G. Bartlett Hendricks*

THE PARTICULAR characteristics, associated with the fall season in New England, are suggested by this photograph. The bare branches covered with late apples, the barn and gentle mountain-slopes in the background, have been utilized to make an effective pictorial composition. By exercising his selective powers, the photographer has succeeded in bringing out the qualities in the scene he wished to convey. An effect of distance and space is achieved by a large sky area with thin autumnal clouds, and the detail of the laden branches against a light background.

G. Bartlett Hendricks, Curator of Science at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is now serving in the armed forces. He is a well-known New England naturalist, ornithologist, and photographer.

When Early Falls the Autumn Light

When early falls the autumn light
In golden haze along the wall
Where April's petals dropped from sight,
Where buds of spring are grave and tall,

We fear no longer how the blow
Or sharp or chill, the harvest gone,
Or if on apples lies the snow
Once named in dread as spring came on.

The fruit hangs shining from the bough,
The clustered grapes by curling leaf,
And summer's work is ended now
And autumn's urgent time is brief.

Load high the wagons, store the bin.
Old hills grow purple in the west.
Drink now the last sweet sunlight in.
There shall be quiet soon, and rest.

CHARLES MALAM

Swallowed by the Darkness of the Mine

THE FIRST TIME I ever went underground I went down into the darkness in a barrel. This was a new mine at Coal City; only the shaft and the main entry were finished. The elevator, called the cage, had not been installed. The hoisting engine lifted the workers up and down one at a time in a large wooden barrel. . . .

Father got into the barrel first, reached over, and lifted me in. The cable swung the barrel out over the center of the dark shaft, twisting us around and around as it dangled there. All I could see below was blackness and a tiny light at the bottom. The engineman threw his lever.

We started to drop. In an instant the white-blue of the sky, every sight, was gone. Father held me tight in his arms. My heart was beating like a trip hammer. My little world of time and space and the things I knew and could see had suddenly been whisked away, as though some giant hand had snatched it from around me. I had left the world for the first time in my life. . . .

But my father was there. I felt him in the darkness. We were dropping very fast in the rush of air. As the cage shot down in the darkness, banging hard against the wet, black walls, I could hardly catch my breath.

"Don't be afraid, son," he said.

The speed of the cage diminished. A pressure came in my ears, and I swallowed hard. A second later the black wall of the shaft before me suddenly gave way and we came to a stop at the bottom of the mine. Father lifted me out of the barrel. I was as bewildered as a boy could be; I just stood there, clung to Father's hand, and wondered what could possibly happen next.

The low, black roof, closely beamed with timbers, stretched back into the darkness. Thin tongues of yellow flames, spurting from the diggers' pit lamps, marked men working in the distance but did not disclose them. It was as quiet as a mausoleum; I could hear only the steady trinkle of the mine seepage, water dropping on loose rock, and Father's breathing near me.—From "Men in Motion," by HENRY J. TAYLOR, copyright 1943 by Henry J. Taylor, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Em toda a parte e sempre

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

"EM QUALQUER tempo que eu temer, me confiarei de ti", declarou o Salmista (Salmos 56:3). Si os mortais, arrastados pelo temor, se dirigissem à Deus em humilde confiança, descobririam ser o temor desnecessário e sem motivo. O pressentimento inquietante daria lugar a uma positiva e alegre certeza da bondade e poder do Pai celeste, e da Sua habilidade em confortar, guiar, sustentar e cuidar de cada um de Seus filhos.

O motivo de deixarem muitos de se dirigir à Deus em momentos de aflição, deve-se ao fato de não saberem como ou onde encontrá-Lo. A Ciência Cristã não só nos mostra onde pode ser Deus encontrado, como também como pode ser Êle intimamente conhecido, amado e feito o nosso mais chegado companheiro.

Na página 140 do seu livro-texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu: "O Deus da Ciência Cristã é universal, eterno, Amor divino, que não muda e não causa mal, moléstia, nem morte." Porque Deus é universal e eterno, Êle deve estar presente em toda a parte todo o tempo; e porque Êle é Amor constante, deve estar sempre transmitindo alegria, bem-estar, harmonia e confiança àqueles que O amam. Si não estamos gozando essas bençãos, é por acreditarmos em algo além de Deus—crença n'uma oposta presença e poder. O abandono dessa crença errada no mal, é o que a Ciência Cristã insta à todos que desejam participar do ilimitado bem que o Amor divino imparcialmente destribui.

Sem um perfeito conhecimento ou compreensão de Deus, dificilmente se poderia familiarisar com o homem feito à Sua imagem e semelhança. Na verdade, o homem mortal, o homem conhecido dos sentidos materiaes, não seria aceito por um pensador inteligente, como sendo a semelhança do Amor, porque muita da sua experiência parece ser dominada pelo pecado e moléstia, pelo temor, tormento, penúria e desgraça. O medo de Davi era o de ser destruido pelos seus inimigos, e hoje, se aceitassemos o mal como sendo presente e poderoso, destruido seria o sentido espiritual que Deus nos deu do homem verdadeiro, do homem criado à semelhança do seu Pai celeste, o homem livre, destemido, espiritual, o verdadeiro ser ou individualidade de cada um de nós.

Jesús invariavelmente enfrentava todas as situações com destemor e domínio, por mais desfavoravel ou alarmante que parecessem as circunstâncias—a falta de alimento, dinheiro, roupa, transporte, vista, audição, voz, juizo, saúde, ou mesmo a própria vida. Com a sua compreensão da sempre-presença e toda-inclusividade de Deus, o bem, ele satisfazia abundantemente a necessidade humana imediata com farta provisão.

Embora as pessôas que o cercavam acreditassem ser a discórdia, a moléstia, a desharmonia e a carência, realidades insistentes, êle sabia que essa crença errônea nunca alterou e nunca poderia alterar o grandioso fato espiritual, de que no coração do Amor universal, todo o verdadeiro ser existe seguro, harmonioso, amado, completo e satisfeito. Êle sabia que o seu próprio ser verdadeiro, o Cristo, estava para sempre envolvido no ilimitado Amor divino, aquele Amor que a Ciência Cristã prova ser a única Mente. E assim, quando os sentidos materiaes quizeram fazê-lo acreditar serem o abandono e solidão iminentes, êle poude dizer com sublime segurança: "Não estou só, porque o Pai está comigo" (S. João 16:32).

Por meio do pensar correto, aqueles que acceitam a Ciência Cristã podem provar irrefutavelmente que o Pai está hoje com Seus filhos. Porque o Amor divino é Mente infinita, expressando eternamente a sua própria e essencial natureza e caráter, por meio de sua imagem ou reflexo, o homem. Quem, como Cristo Jesús, já possuio tais idéias? Inteligência, sabedoria e recurso; carinhosa afeição, amizade e compaixão; humildade, magnanimidade, bondade e poder—todas estas e inúmeras outras idéias corretas que brilhavam na sua palavra e conduta, quando participava das simples atividades de seus companheiros. Essas qualidades estão à nossa disposição em não diminuida beleza, esperando somente o nosso desejo de aceitá-las e praticá-las.

Hoje a vóz de Cristo, a Verdade, fala ainda à consciencia humana, e todos podem receber a mensagem de Deus e aprender a conhecer o Pai como Jesús O conheceu. Quando o temor nos assalta, a "voz mansa e delicada" nos fala da segurança, da coragem e da confiança; quando a carência prevalece, a Verdade aponta para as inexgotaveis reservas do Amor divino; quando o ódio, a discórdia, o pecado, a moléstia, o desastre, a desharmonia nos tentam a aceitá-los como reais, podemos, ao contrário, atender às idéas espirituaes da Mente—pensamentos inteligentes, purificantes, engrandecedores, pacíficos, saudaveis, alegres e harmoniosos.

A Ciência Cristã nos mostra que podemos sempre achar a idéia certa para enfrentar e dominar todas as circunstâncias adversas. Pondo diáriamente em prática a compreensão espiritual que essa Ciência comunica, os momentos de temor diminuem e desaparecem e assim provamos indubitávelmente a verdade tão claramente apontada no Science and Health (pg. 473): "Deus está em toda a parte, e nada além d'Êle está presente ou tem poder."

The Ship Columbus Sailed

IN EARLY TWILIGHT we rounded a last turn and came on a straight stretch with high banks. There, at the far end, under the arch of an iron bridge, were the river walls of the town, and from the quay-side rose the "Tower of Gold"; and then, farther from the bank, the eye caught the late sunlight falling on the Giralda. The pilot tied us up at a little, private wooden landing just below the bridge. We had sailed our little ship to Seville, the heart of Andalusia.

Our thoughts, this passage, had been full of the early navigators, but we were hardly prepared to look across our deck and see a full-rigged galleon with high stem and poop moored to the green bank opposite us. Her name was the *Santa Maria*, and from her yards fluttered the gay banners of their most Catholic majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella. . . .

There were some matters in the Seville Exposition, which was then running, that held a particular interest for us. They related to the history of the Spanish navigators. . . . In the official Spanish building there were exhibited the originals of Christopher Columbus's letters and some of his original charts and drawings. There were also great wall charts about the rooms, reconstructing the courses of the various voyages and showing how exploration was rapidly unrolling the plan of a vast new world, how the islands and the people were being raised out of the deep. One of the curious aspects of the story, as it unfolded here, was the time it took for the realization to get abroad that it really was a new world that had come into being. In a sense, Columbus under-estimated his own achievement. It seems that to the end he persisted in the belief that he had been simply skirting the edges of Japan and of Asia. . . .

There were, of course, a great number of models of the early ships and of the little river ports that they fitted out in. No model could hold us long, with the replica of the *Santa Maria* itself lying opposite us across that narrow river. We spent hours going over the ship and talking as best we could with the officers and cadets aboard. . . .

To the eye of the poet, looking at her from the shore, the caravel, with her ornamental woodwork, her castled stern, her lanterns and her gay banners, is, and always has been, a ship of romance and of beauty; to the eye of the seaman she can appear only as a vicious and unwieldy horror.

A replica of the Admiral's cabin was on the deck above the steerage gallery. There was the box-like bunk of the great commander, complete with canopy and curtains. The bunk was set athwart ships and swung like a cradle. There was his chair, which could have been of service only on the calmest days; there was his writing-desk, and over it the reproductions of his fantastic charts and the crude navigating instruments that no modern seamen would trust and yet that carried him to such lands of romance as none of us, with our most refined instruments, will ever discover.—From "Atlantic Circle; Around the Ocean with the Winds and Tides," by LEONARD OUTHWAITE. (New York: Scribner, 1931.)

We Ride Down to Republic

REPUBLIC is a dormant little town, half-forgotten and half-hidden in the iron-rich hills of the northern peninsula of Michigan. When its mine was condemned, years ago, most of its people left. Nowadays few ever visit it; but we, especially when we were little, took every chance to ride to town.

Five miles from Republic, in the darkness of the woods, we were light-footed and quick at play. Then, after a swim, we were sleepy and cool as we hung from the edge of the boat, the sun streaming amber-colored through the water past our wavering legs down to a fish perhaps a half-mile below us. After we had climbed back in the boat, there were comparisons to make between the driftage of clouds and of the wind and of our craft. But, when a figure appeared, tiny next to the tall, slim birches, and called to ask if we wanted to go to town, we anticipated racing one another up the tanbark path before we had even put in the oars or tied the boat to a tree.

* * *

Having gotten into the car, the landmarks that show the way to Republic should be briefly outlined here: the bridge, the mail box, Ohola's farm. The farm is a good stopping-place. For an over-all view of the continent that lies between Mr. Uno Ohola's farm and town, one should climb Ohola's Hill, which we often did, and look off to the northwest.

The road is like a gray measuring-tape run over the fabric of fields. The oat field to the left was planted so evenly that it has a warp and a woof. The potato field on the right is planted on the bias. Far below the arching fields, a pattern of black-shadowed evergreens and flashing poplars is exquisitely cut by the river. Above, and far away in the summer haze, is a ridge that rises higher than our hill. One can see that this side of the ridge is green with grass; but to see what lies on the other side one's perspective must move swiftly as a bird can fly down to the road we took to Republic.

We sat in the front seat of the car, looking ahead. If we had looked out the side window, we would have been giddy with diverted interest in small details, such as grasshoppers buck-jumping, white butterflies trembling and floating over the white blossoms of potato plants. It was more to the point to look ahead, to notice perhaps the shadow of a cloud which passed before us over the green hills and road, making us feel that we were riding over a miniature world.

* * *

As we began to climb the ridge, we glanced down to the left for a moment to see the dam with water, skimmed from the bay, slipping over it into the shallow, spuming river. Looking up to the top of the ridge again, we saw, just to the right of the road, a tail-flicking cow standing in silhouette against the sky. To the left, stacked kindling-wood rambled back to the kitchen door of a whitewashed Finnish cottage. Having passed the cottage and the cow, we could now look down to the bay which had swung wide below us, the abandoned mine rising up from the water's edge and a scattering of small frame houses, their front doors distinguished by porches, wistaria and swings, the back doors by woodpiles.

Here, at the edge of the town, there was the placid composure of sleep, as if we were dreaming that we were entering a town with no people living in it. This bay of sky-calm water, with its surrounding hills and the crumbling buildings of the mine, seemed to have been just discovered by us; and we alone were exploring it, or so we pretended, until we saw three tow-headed Swedish children walking bare-foot up to the road. Their hair was like milkweed spilling out of the pod. Their eyes, as they turned to watch us coming, were solemn and blue in their warmly-tanned faces.

* * *

One of us looked back at them and smiled and waved; but they were crossing the road, single file, a dog with a long curving tail at the end of the line. They were following a path green with hay, once black from being trod by Finnish, Swedish and French workmen, up to the brick archways left of the old mine shop. Proud as the ruins of an ancient temple stood the columns of brick, with young green-trunked poplars grown taller inside the shop than the roof used to be.

The three little Swedish children walked under the archways of the machine-shop and came out at the foot of a sparkling pile of dark blue slag. They began to climb the rocks; but first they looked back at us, just as we were turning a corner into the main street.

CATHERINE LAWRENCE

Barns Hold Second Place

WE HAVE DWELT long and lovingly, even furiously, upon the appeal of our old houses until they have, and rightly, become almost sacred landmarks across our land, standing not only for art caught and perpetrated in simplicity but standing too for the home-life which seems to have produced so much of good among our forefathers. Symbols of solidarity, group sympathy, and shelter from all storms—even though we know that many of them failed in some one or all of these things—the old houses have held first place among the buildings of the land, and we have been content to let all others slip into second or lower place. Whether this has been fair is something to consider, for there is another class of buildings which has nearly as ancient a line, has had as great a variety of form, and without which the majority of our old homes could never have been built or lived in. That other is, of course, the old barn. . . .

Fortunately there are many barns left which are as actively possessed as ever in the past and while the one which falls is seldom replaced there are enough left for our veneration, study, and preservation. The first thing which we shall find is that although, like houses, barns show first of all having met certain basic needs on the farm, they do yet reflect a neighborhood conception of barn architecture which has been used to fulfill these needs. While many farms had their separate cow barns and horse barns with designating weather vanes on each, there were many farms which kept their cows and horses under the same roof, and all that the passerby could see was a long substantial rectangular building with as few windows in the cow stable as would give light to the milkers, even fewer in the horse stables, perhaps a tiny opening cut under the eaves to let the sparrows in for nesting, or better the barn swallows, and incidentally to allow the heat of the haymows to pass off without combustion, a pair of great doors to admit men coming and going, and—but that was about all. Here simplicity had its own sweet way and although there was nothing supposedly lovely about such a structure it yet often made a point of interest in the landscape which could scarcely have been spared. One thing the house and barn had in common, and that was the ability to gather unto themselves fine old trees which would grow taller year after year and spread their branches and their shade on roof and barnyard and from a distance seem to be set as watch and sentinel over the whole barn picture. What profile is fairer than that of the old farm cluster of buildings against a hilltop sky?—From "Forever the Farm," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON. (New York: Dutton, 1939.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Rome and Its Colonies: How Will Allies Handle This Explosive Issue?

U. S. Opens Door for Italy To Pay for Civilian Goods

This is done by turning over to the Government the dollar equivalent of lira paid to American troops—Purchases by soldiers, gifts and exports will be applied to available dollar balance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Italy is being permitted to accumulate dollar balances with which to buy essential civilian goods in this nation through purchases by U. S. Army troops in Italy, exports to the United States and gifts from Americans.

President Roosevelt announced yesterday that the dollar equivalent of the American-printed lire issued to U. S. troops fighting in Italy will be turned over to the Italian Government.

In addition, the dollar proceeds of gifts made by Americans to persons in Italy and of any products exported by Italy to this country will be made available to Italy, he said.

Saying "It is to our interests that Italy be able to contribute as fully as possible to the winning of final victory," Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement that "the dollars . . . will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in this country for use in liberated Italy."

These supplies will supplement "substantial amounts" of civilian goods such as food, clothing, and medical supplies distributed by the U. S. Army "as a necessary part of military operations in Italy," he said.

Army Transports More Supplies

Clothing and other supplies collected by American Relief for Italy, Inc., already are being moved to Italy on Army vessels, the War Department announced. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said food shipments to Italy are being increased and arrangements are under way for shipments of other supplies and individual gift packages.

Italy already has received 35,000 bales of salvaged clothing, 498 cases of new clothing, 1,722 cases of shoes, 3,128 cases of vitamins and food supplements and 170 cases of medical supplies, the War Department said. These goods were donated by private relief organizations.

Warehousing and distribution are being handled by an Italian Committee named at the suggestion of Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Roosevelt said the decision to make available to Italy the dollars equivalent to Italian lire issued to U. S. troops in the peninsula was made after consultation with the British Government. Britain, he added, will continue to provide supplies to Italy under separate financial agreements.

The Roosevelt Statement

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's statement:

"I have today approved the recommendation of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War and of the Foreign Economic Administrator that the U. S. Government currently make available to the Italian Government the dollars equivalent to the Italian lire issued up to now and hereafter as pay to U. S. troops.

"The dollar proceeds of remittances made by individuals in this country to friends and relatives in Italy are also being made available to the Italian Government, as are the dollar proceeds of any products exported by Italy to this country.

"It has been our intention to make available to the friendly western European countries dollars equivalent to the local currency issued as pay to American troops in their territory. This policy differs from that to be applied in the case of Italy, since in the latter case it is subject to special restrictions reserved to the United States in connection with the final peace settlement.

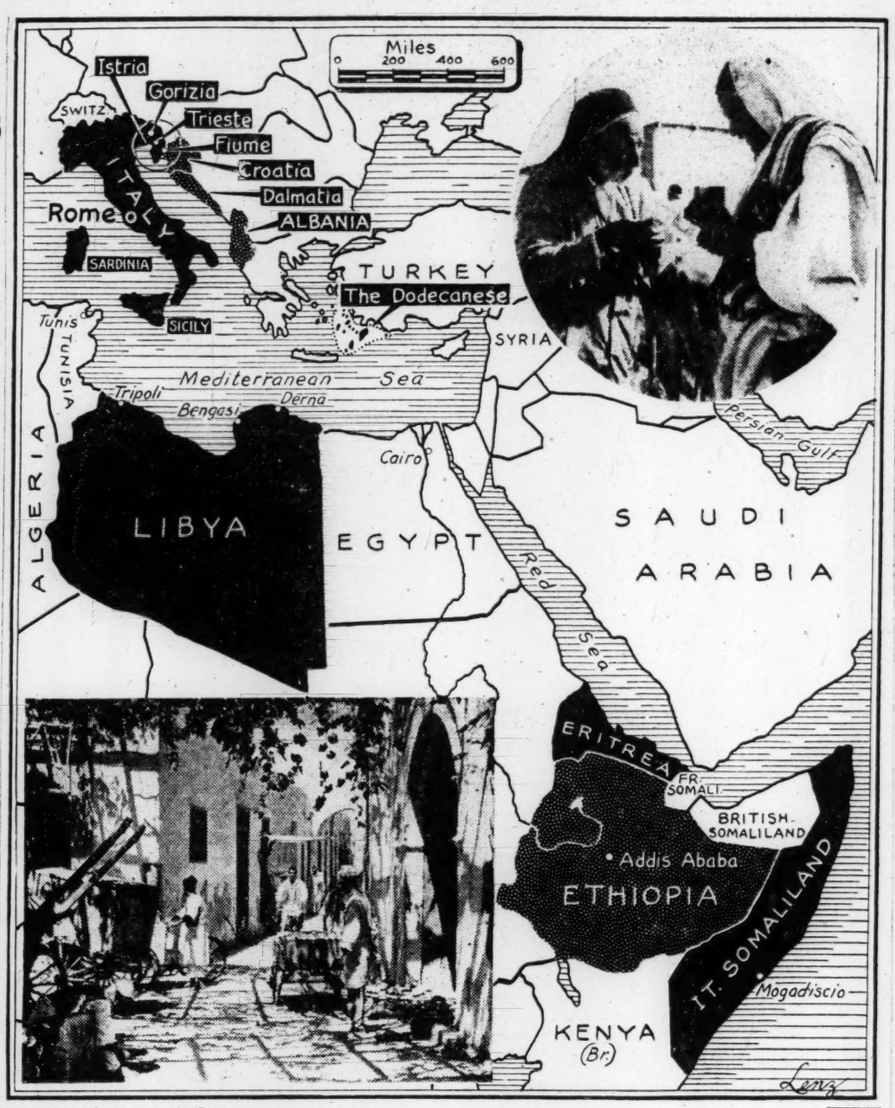
"The dollars made available to Italy will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in this country for use in liberated Italy. The U. S. Army has supplied substantial amounts of certain essential civilian goods, such as food, clothing and medical supplies, as a necessary part of military operations in Italy. The funds which I am now making available will enable the Italian Government, under control of appropriate Allied authorities, to obtain in this country other essential civilian supplies and to continue to obtain essential supplies after the U. S. Army program ceases.

Britain Has Own Method

"This step has been taken after consultation with the British Government which has also been providing essential civilian supplies to the Italians and will continue to provide its share of an agreed program of such supplies but under different financial arrangements.

"The Fascist dictatorship which led Italy into the war against the United States and the other United Nations has been overthrown. Today, the Italian people are cooperating with the United Nations forces in driving the Germans from Italy. Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are welcomed and assisted by the civilian population in Italy wherever they go. Italian troops are joined with our forces at the front. And behind the German lines, Italian partisans are heroically giving their lives in the struggle.

"It is to our interests that Italy be able to contribute as fully as possible to the winning of final victory. While the re-establishment of Italy as a free, independent and self-supporting nation must be primarily the responsibility of the Italian people themselves, it is also to our interests that the Italian people be given the opportunity to obtain and pay for the necessities they need from us if they are to be able to help themselves."



Wide World; Egone; By a Staff Artist

The Italian Empire

Black areas show "pre-Fascist" empire of modern Italy. Shaded areas are those seized during Mussolinian aggressions. Lower photo is of a street scene in Tripoli. Upper picture is of two Arabs, familiar figures in Italy's North African areas, in a characteristic pose that marks the negotiation of the commercial agreements between these nomads of the desert country.

Eden Statement Sets Off Fireworks; Italians Ask Meaning of 'Acceptance'

First country to be freed holds key position in Mediterranean — Many obstacles strew path.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—Among the last statements made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden before flying to Moscow with Prime Minister Winston Churchill was his reaffirmation in the House of Commons that the British Government still stands by its earlier declaration that the Italian Empire is irrevocably lost to Italy.

Though there is good reason here for believing that the future of Italy's colonies will not play any important role in the present discussion in Moscow, there are various factors, nevertheless, which combine to insure that the planning of Italy's future is not far from the thoughts of topmost Allied statesmen.

Italy was the first enemy country to be liberated after it had been an essential link of the Axis round which the setup of "Quisling" countries was built. Italy holds a key place in the Mediterranean, and the Mediterranean is one of the most important questions now being anxiously studied by the British and Russians, as well as by the Americans.

Vatican Influence

Furthermore, the standing of the Vatican is another reason Italian affairs cannot be far removed from international discussions these days. Moscow may be one of the biggest question marks in Italy. But so is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church one of the biggest queries in the Kremlin, where Premier Stalin and his Government are laying their part of the plans for Europe's future.

Mr. Eden's reaffirmation that Italy cannot expect to get back its colonies has come like one of those statements which the Foreign Secretary was obliged to make but would not care if it didn't have too much publicity.

Mr. Eden was answering a question by Labor Member Percy Barstow, who cited an officia' British Ministry of Information pamphlet called The First to Be Freed, which provides graphic reminders of some of the methods practiced by Italians in their colonies.

Charges Against Italians

This pamphlet records that slavery was practiced by the Italian Government in the Italian Somaliland and claims that there was neglect of sanitation, public health, the water supply, and education in Eritrea and Somaliland, together with imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crimes known to the laws of civilized countries.

Under such circumstances, asked Mr. Barstow, "will the Foreign Secretary assure the House that His Majesty's Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that their [the British Government's] declaration that the Italian Empire in Africa is irrevocably lost will be strictly adhered to?"

To which Mr. Eden replied clearly and curtly, "Yes, sir."

Sharp Reaction in Italy

[The statement evoked a sharp reaction in Italy. Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, who also is Acting Foreign Minister and Minister for Colonies, was reported by Reuter to be awaiting the "text" of the Eden statement before commenting—a statement which was, in fact, limited to the two words of agreement.

The reason London has no particular desire to stress that Italy has irretrievably lost its colonial empire is due to a desire not to upset the delicate process of Italy's rehabilitation.

Italians Voice Claims

Italy's claim to keep its colonies after the war is being voiced by members of the Italian Government.

For instance, on Aug. 20, Count Carlo Sforza, Minister Without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet, stated that Italy has the right to a return of its colonies unless other nations are willing to relinquish theirs also and place them under international administration. And he added that he saw little prospect of other nations pooling their colonies.

Count Sforza apparently does not include Ethiopia or the Dodecanese Isles in Italy's colonial claims. He was reported as saying that if the people of the Dodecanese wished to be "annexed" to Greece, then Italy would welcome it. He also spoke of the "valiant Ethiopian people attacked contrary to international law."

Sforza's Plan

But Count Sforza, with Italian Government backing, evidently was asking that Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland be given back to Italy. He recommended that the port of Trieste be internationalized, with the city remaining Italian, and suggested that Fiume be offered as the seat of a new League of Nations.

The difference between the Sforza claims and Mr. Eden's latest statement is the measure of the Italian problem. After the fall of Mussolini and Italy's surrender, Mr. Churchill told the Italians it was up to them to "work their passage back."

In a number of ways, the Allies have indicated that they consider Italy is succeeding in working its passage back. The freedom given to Italian prisoners in Britain and the building up of a new Italian Army to fight beside the Allies are among the signs of this changing Allied attitude toward Italy.

At the same time, these changes raise innumerable complications. British protest the way their former enemies, the Italians, often get the best seats in trains and have motorbusses take them to and from their agricultural work, while Britons have to cycle or walk to inaccessible farms.

London houses have been requisitioned to house Italians, while bombed-out Londoners sometimes can't get a roof over their heads.

In fact, in one way and another, the ordinary Briton is experiencing the complexities of this change-over of the individual Italian from foe to friend—just the same sort of complexities that on a grand scale face the Allied governments in planning Italy's future.

Later Decision?

In some quarters here in London, it is felt that the future of Italy's colonies should be left for decision till a later date—just as Italian frontiers are to be decided later. But Mr. Eden's latest indorsement of what Mr. Churchill already had said last September suggests that the British Government is anxious there should be no illusions about the future of the Italian colonies—at least as far as Britain is concerned.

The Churchill statement about the Italian people made in Parliament on Sept. 21, 1943, was just this: "Their Empire has been lost—irretrievably lost."

'Collaborator' Denied Trial Postponement

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 11

The High Court of Justice trying the former Governor of the Bank of Italy, Vincenzo Azzolini, rejected today his plea to postpone the case on the grounds that key witnesses are in north Italy and unavailable.

Signor Azzolini is accused of collaborating with the Germans and specifically of turning over the 120 tons of gold reserve to the Nazis for transfer to Berlin.

People link place as Ally to decision on fate of pre-Mussolini empire in North Africa.

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Information reaching the United States in recent weeks has indicated that the armistice agreement signed by the Badoglio Government in September, 1943, did not settle the future status of the Italian colonial empire. This tends to confirm an earlier statement by R. G. Casey, then British Minister of State in the Middle East, that "the question of former Italian territories would have to await the peace conference."

It explains something of the reason British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement—that Britain is not in favor of returning colonies to Italy—had such an explosive effect in Rome.

The Italian Government felt that there was some hope of salvaging part of Italy's colonial possessions as Italian diplomacy could point up Italy's steadily increasing contribution to the Allied war effort since September, 1943.

Italian Aid to Allies

The Allied Control Commission, for example, declared some time ago that 94 per cent of central Italy's electrical plants had been destroyed by the Germans and that it was due only to the intervention of Italian Partisan forces that the remaining 6 per cent could be kept intact. Similarly, the activities of the Italian armed forces, and especially "the extremely dangerous work" done by the Italian Navy, have been emphasized by the A. C. C.

Italian political quarters were hopeful that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent visit to Italy marked a turning point in Allied relations with Italy. Although they rejected the Prime Minister's assertion in his farewell message to the Italian people to the effect that the latter were responsible for the crimes of Fascism, they saw a definite change of attitude in his recent very friendly declaration before the Houes of Commons and in the joint statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill pointing to "very definite and distinct" improvement in Allied-Italian relations.

The enthusiasm and gratitude of the Italians became especially evident in the premature announcement made by the Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, who said in a press conference that Italy considered itself at war with Japan.

Mr. Eden's statement, however, appears to have reversed the trend. It has played into the hands of Fascist propagandists in northern Italy and of their Underground agents in the liberated parts of the country. Rumors which had lost much of their political attraction are circulating again to the effect that Italy will be completely dismembered by the victors. And even those Italians who are not influenced by such whispering campaigns are worried about Britain's intentions in regard to Italy's economic future. There are many who feel that the plans announced by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will not affect the political situation. They do not believe that the eventual appointment of Italian ambassadors to London and Washington or the transformation of the A. C. C. into "Allied Commission" will be of much help.

Authoritative circles in Rome are inclined to believe that British officials are much more interested in the political future of the House of Savoy than in the political psychology of the Italian masses.

Soviet Attitude

Allied policies are contrasted with the Russian attitude. A typical example of Russian solicitude is the interest the Russian Government has shown in Italian peasants who have sheltered escaped Russian prisoners of war. The peasants are visited by emissaries of the Russian Government and given sums of money with formal thanks from Moscow.

The Italian Government is well aware of the British point of view that the return of the economically unrewarding Italian colonies could not "convert Italy into a satisfied power" and that any future development of the military and strategic potentialities of the colonial possessions by a future Italian Government must be prevented.

Italians are asking themselves whether that attitude is representative of British policy alone or of Allied policy in general. They emphasize that the old Italian colonies—Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland—were acquired with British and French consent before Fascism seized control. They know that the colonial possessions did not constitute an economic asset and that they offer no outlet for Italy's surplus population.

But in the thoughts of most Italians, the fate of the old colonies has become an issue indicative of Allied readiness to accept the new Italy as their ally.

View Hit Argentina Fosters Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 11—The thermometer marking the temperature of Argentine-United States diplomatic relationships registered another rise when Gen. Orlando Peluffo, who is Foreign Minister for Argentina, vehemently repudiated Secretary of State Cordell Hull's imputation that Argentina was incubating continental Fascism.

Unfortunately for the General, on the very day of his outburst the National Defense Council announced its project for the "centralization of all sporting activities throughout the country" with the object of "improving the physical education of citizens of military age."

The military regime, in its blunders, had forgotten that this Government control of sports was a typical Fascist and totalitarian step in prewar Europe for the gearing-up of the military machine of aggression. The Foreign Ministry, previously reported anxious to "appease" the democracies, was said to be furious with the War Department.

The project of the National Defense Council has been distributed among sports organizations and is understood to be on the familiar subject of "co-ordination," so that all players of all games can be converted into strategic reserve material for the defense forces.

Although Argentina has informally denied any intention of giving refuge to Axis war criminals, its official position remains one of noncommittal in response to the original Allied note. Buenos Aires made it clear that it would do as it desired according to its own interpretation of international conventions.

American nations do not expect Argentina to be very cooperative on this point, though they do not anticipate open defiance of the United Nations by giving refuge to any notorious Axis leaders. In the present mood of Argentine dictatorship, however, no action should be ruled out.

It was a shock to many Argentines to find that their country had virtually been expelled from the Continental Defense Committee in Montevideo. The implications seemed to them as serious as the suspension of diplomatic contacts. Slowly but surely it was penetrating the public mind that abroad, even in sister countries, there was a distinct lack of faith in those running the Argentine Government machine. The fear was apparent that the reputation of the people themselves might become besmirched.

Judging by the cable reports coming to this South American center, Argentina is obtaining a relatively large amount of publicity, adverse as this is, at a time when there are world-shattering military events.

Foreign diplomats here are frankly surprised at Washington's and London's interest in Argentina and can only explain it by a genuine fear that the Fascism which it has cost them so much to destroy in Europe might be transferred to Argentina.

South American neighbors of Argentina are fairly unanimous in their feeling that Buenos Aires would refuse shelter to prominent Nazis and Fascists. They display similar near-unanimity in their expressions that the Argentine nationalists are more interested in obtaining German technical assistance, believing that this will be available in generous measure and on cheap terms after the European fighting has terminated.

All-Time Record Harvest Now Expected by Experts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—An all-time record harvest in 1944 "now seems in reach," the Crop Reporting Board said yesterday. It called production "remarkable" considering farm-labor shortage and weather difficulties.

The Board indicated that only adverse weather during the rest of the harvest season would prevent this year's crops from reaching a record total.

Crops, yielding a higher production per acre than in any year except 1942, are being harvested from an acreage greater than that of any year since 1932, the Board said in its report of conditions as of Oct. 1.

Crop Yields High

"In the country as a whole," the Board reported, "the crop yields per acre harvested probably will be above the 1923-32 or pre-drought average by 30 per cent compared with 24 per cent above this average last year and 36 per cent above in 1942."

The largest corn crop ever produced in the nation is in prospect, the Board said. It predicted a harvest of 3,200,000,000 bushels, 96,000,000 above its Sept. 1 estimate and 65,000,000 over the previous mark set in 1942.

Favorable September weather enabled corn to attain and often exceed expectations the Board said, adding that "all time production records are being shattered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska."

This year's estimated wheat crop of 1,108,881,000 bushels remains "the largest on record" despite a decline of 6,500,000 bushels from the estimate of a month ago, caused primarily by losses of spring wheat from excessive moisture.

Bumper Crops Expected

Bumper crops of grain sorghums and possibly rice were forecast. Record yields of fruits, commercial vegetables, peanuts and tree nuts were predicted. Tobacco production set at 1,804,879,000 pounds will approach the high record set in 1939.

Hay, beans, peas, soy beans, flax seed, potatoes, and sweet potatoes will be at levels not often reached in the prewar years but will be below the yields in some recent seasons, the Board forecast. Cotton, with a record high yield per acre offsetting a reduction in acreage will be about average. The Board said the only important field crops that will be "materially below average in production" are rye and sugar beets.

The report said livestock and livestock products will reach a higher volume than in any year except 1943 and probably 12 per cent higher than in any year prior to 1940.

Citrus crops in all producing states will yield 7 per cent more tonnage than in 1943-44, the board said.

Jones Gives Views

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The nation now is past the critical stage for war production, says War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

"With this year's record of food production, we are safely through that critical period of expanding needs, both for immediate use and reserves, which challenged us at the beginning of the war," Mr. Jones said in a statement following issuance of the Oct. 1 crop report.

Mr. Jones declared the crop report writes "another amazing record of American farm production" and that the "whole world, including our Allies and our enemies, can well pause and consider that record."

Friends Group Reports On Needs in Normandy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (AP)—The American Friends Service Committee reported yesterday that about 250,000 men, women and children in Normandy "have lost everything: home, clothing, furniture, etc."—since the invasion.

Quaker workers in France have said the French government probably will not be able to meet more than 30 per cent of their relief needs, the committee said.

Siegfried and the Dragons — 1944

By Josephine Ripley

The World, Briefly

The Rhineland is the spine of the German war effort. Its vertebrae of war-producing factories extend from the Ruhr Valley to the Black Forest. Here the aggressive vigor of the Third Reich finds expression in iron and steel.

It is a region of tremendous contrasts—the home of the best and the worst in German history. Here were born some of its finest men of culture. Here, in the Rhineland, have been bred some of its most ruthless wars.

A far cry from these is the gentle Beethoven of Bonn. From this region, too, came Germany's great poet, Goethe. Protestantism has its roots in the Rhineland. Here, at Worms, Martin Luther made his first stand against the Roman Catholic Church.

The famous University at Heidelberg, founded in 1385, has been used as a model for many of the educational systems of today. Printing had its European birth at Mainz, when John Gutenberg invented movable type in 1440.

* * *

The Rhineland is a region of mills and mines, of moated castles and breath-taking scenic beauty. Ships, loaded with the freight of modern warfare, steam down the Rhine past quiet, medieval fortresses and moss-grown abbeys.

Over this countryside of beauty and menace drone the great air fleets of the Allies. Rhineland towns have been on the regular bombing list for many months—Essen, Düsseldorf, Wuppertal, Dortmund, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, and many others.

Louis XIV looked upon the Rhineland with longing and aspired to extend the frontiers of France to the Rhine. He succeeded in doing this for a time, in the seventeenth century.

The Rhineland region is the home of the legendary Siegfried, as well as the birthplace of the far from legendary Karl Marx. Marx was born in Trier, reputed to be Germany's oldest town. He is said to have been expelled from school by his German tutors for "ill behavior."

* * *

Siegfried, it will be recalled, is the mythical hero of the Nibelungenlied, German heroic epic, who slew dragons, wooed the beautiful maiden Brunhild, and performed great feats with superhuman strength. In fact, he well may have been the original "superman," for he had the power of making himself invisible and sailing through space with the greatest of ease.

The Germans have tried to give the modern Siegfried—the Siegfried Line—the same build-up. But Allied soldiers refuse to be convinced. Even the original Siegfried had his vulnerable spot.

The Rhineland, with its contrast of culture and crime, may be "sacred German soil" to the fanatic Nazi, but to the Yank and his fighting buddies it's just the "target for tonight"—the place that has to be taken before they can "go home for Christmas."

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Electric Irons Welcomed Back as Warm Friend

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP)—Electric irons, a household casualty of war along with the electric refrigerator, radio and toaster, are again rolling off the assembly line.

J. H. Ashbaugh, vice-president and plant manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, appliance division here, announced yesterday that production of the irons, part of a War Production Board's release of 2,600,000, already has begun.

Four months were required to begin assembly of the irons after permission was granted for their production. The irons are the first consumer goods to be made at the plant since May, 1942.

Sports News

World Series Gave Fans Enough Prewar Thrills

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the final out of the World Series, big league baseball closed its doors for 1944.

Everything considered, it was a good year. Attendance held up through both the American and National Leagues, thereby eliminating any doubt of the game's ability to keep running for the duration and beyond.

President Ford Frick of the National League expressed the sentiments of the baseball crowd when, after hearing one writer remark that the Sportsman's Park classic between the Cardinals and Browns had produced only mediocre play, he said as he boarded a train for the East: "Yes, they probably didn't put on the show of two pre-war teams. But most important of all, there was a World Series."

Too Much Class

Not only that, the customers got their money's worth. The underdog Brownies hung on with the determination of a bull pup, actually holding the series lead on two occasions. Even the outcome of the final game on Monday remained in doubt until the last man had been retired. You have to give the Browns a barrel of credit for putting up such stubborn resistence. But the Cardinals simply had too much class.

It was an unusually clean series. Only once or twice did pitchers throw close to batters and then only to drive them back from the plate. There was no intentional throwing at hitters apparent from the press box. There seemed to be very little riding—at least, rough riding—back and forth between the opposing benches. Billy Southworth branded the Browns as gentlemen because "they did not make a single remark to me while I was coaching at third base."

This classic was a far cry from the verbal battles once staged at Sportsman's Park between the old Cardinal Gashouse Gang and Mickey Cochrane's Tigers.

Cards Strong

Although an accurate check of the situation is not possible at the moment, very likely these '44 world champion Cardinals will not look a great deal different in the spring. If Southworth is to lose any of his key players, it has not been discussed in recent weeks. Thus, the National League already has its 1945 work cut out for it. The Cards will be favored to win their fourth straight pennant.

It may not be long before someone will be shouting: "Break up the Cardinals!" They are becoming as dominating as the Yankees once were. And not even the end of the war is apt to change the situation.

Lacking a standout contender, the American League can look forward to another battle royal in '45. By that time Dick Wakefield will have gone into the service, weakening the Tigers considerably. The Browns figure to again be tough, although they may lose a couple of men, one of them being Dennie Galehouse, who is Army bound.

* * *

World Series reflections . . . The boys today are still talking about the 92 strikeouts . . . It is more than a coincidence that three games of the 1931 classic between the Cardinals and Athletics, which produced the previous strikeout high, were played at Sportsman's Park . . . Players point out that almost never during the regular season do fans fill the center field bleachers, creating a poor background for the hitters . . . But in a World Series, of course, that dead center section is jammed.

* * *

The Cards now have won five world championships. . . . They won their first under Hornsby in 1926, the second in 1931, the third by the Gashouse Gang in '34 and the fourth against the Yankees in '42. . . . Not often have World Series had more perfect weather. . . . Several baseball men remarked at the failure of a few prominent diamond figures to attend the classic. . . . One club was represented only by its traveling secretary. . . . As one official put it: "You'd think that every manager and general manager would want to see the biggest thing that happens to the game all year."

* * *

It was good to see and talk with Casey Stengel again. . . . Despite denials, there may be more to this rumor that the Braves have shown an interest in Bill Terry in some executive capacity. . . . Riding East on the train last night one Braves' owner (there are three) said that he knew nothing about the rumor, yet proceeded to tell us a few intimate facts about Terry's current business and social status. . . . Thus, it would seem he was either talking with Bill, or some one close to the former Giant manager.

By a Staff Photographer

Most Valuable Players for 1944

Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox, left, and Marty (Slats) Marion of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals today were named the Most Valuable Players in the American and National Leagues, respectively, for the past season. Doerr, Boston's star second baseman, was leading the junior circuit batters until he was called into service early in September, while Marion is gradually being recognized as one of baseball's best shortstops in history.

Jack Russell Voted Week's Best Lineman

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Jack Russell, powerful end on the Randolph Field eleven who made the Associated Press All-Service eleven a year ago, was picked today as the outstanding football lineman of the week.

Participating in the second weekly Associated Press lineman poll, Coach D. X. Bible of Texas University, who saw his team take a 42-6 lacing from Randolph Field, praised Russell for his "go and speed."

All observers agreed Russell played an outstanding game. His feats included running back a kick-off 30 yards and on another occasion stopping a punt receiver in his tracks by knocking several would-be blockers into the ball carrier and then pouncing on the group.

Other Standouts

Ralph (Babe) Serpico, Illinois guard; George Kavisky, 252-pound Penn tackle; and Bill Hachten, California guard, also were praised.

Of Serpico, Illinois Coach, Ray Eliot declared: "He made more tackles (against Purdue) than any other man. It was the finest game by a lineman this season."

Line Coach Paul Riblett of Penn asserted, "You just can't take Kavisky out. He's an outstanding tackle." Coach Stub Allison of California said Hachten is "definitely an All-America candidate. He climaxed his play against USC by once stealing the ball from Gordon Gray (USC back) after Gray had made a nice gain."

Praised Two Men

Lieut. Commander Glenn Killinger, coach of the North Carolina Pre-Fliighters, praised two of his players, End Walter Schumacher and Tackle Dale Pulver. "They came through when we needed them," he explained.

Coach Howie Odell of Yale declared his guard, Capt. Mac Whiting, "played his usual whale of a game (against Cornell). There isn't a better guard in the country."

Jimmy Stewart, coach of Southern Methodist, likewise gave credit to his tackle, Pete Kotlarich, whose field goal beat Southwestern.

Other outstanding linemen:

ENDS—Gill Gilliam, North Carolina; Phil Tinsley, Georgia Tech; Don Grondzik, Michigan State; Doug Livengood, Wake Forest; Bob McCain, Mississippi; John Yonakor, Camp Lejeune; Bill Marney, Wake Forest; Ed Bahloh, Wisconsin.

TACKLES—Tom Lane, North Carolina; Bill Chambers, Georgia Tech; George Owen, Wake Forest; Elwood Gerber, Bainbridge; Clyde Flowers, Texas Christian; Bill Smith, North Carolina; Bruce Allen, Penn State; Vic Schleich, Iowa Pre-Flight.

GUARDS—Maurice Furchgott, Georgia Tech.

CENTERS—Jack Martin, Navy; Joe Winkler, Purdue.

Dartmouth Guard Quartet Forms Inseparable Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 11—Whenever anyone up in Hanover, N. H., is looking for one of Dartmouth College's football guards—Carl McKinnon, Art Young, Ted Youngling, or Nick Fusilli—he'll always find four when he locates the one he's seeking.

These four Marine V-12 students at Dartmouth have only known each other a few months, but in that short period, whether it's in the barracks, in the mess hall, on the football field, or studying, they're always together.

In some academic courses for these Marine students, Young and McKinnon, or it might be Fusilli and Youngling, might be experiencing difficulties. Who slides into chairs beside them to help them iron out the trouble? You're right, the other pair.

Advice From Carl

On the football field, McKinnon, who played for the Green varsity back in 1942 and now is 21 years old, could do certain things with his 180 pounds better than these others because of his experience. So what happened? Carl often would whisper a word or two of advice to his three brother Marine guards, and as a result Dartmouth had three better guards than was the case a minute or two before.

These four young men take pride in their football accomplishments, especially as pass defenders. In the Holy Cross game, 200-pound, six-foot Youngling snared a Crusader pass and galloped 88 yards for a touchdown only to have the effort wiped out by a questionable ruling of a Dartmouth clipping penalty at midfield.

Last week against Penn, Fusilli, 195 pounds on a 5.10 frame, gathered in a Penn pass and scampered 18 yards before being hauled down by the last man in his path to a touchdown. By now you know who took the greatest pride in these deeds by Youngling and Fusilli. You're right, again, McKinnon and Young.

All Same Rank

Of course, none outranks the others as Marines, for under V-12 regulations there are no ranks, but McKinnon, for no special reason other than admiration, has been regarded as unofficial leader of the quartet by the other three. In fact, the trio carries out this recognition even when traveling with the football squad. If the three are seated at dinner, or breakfast, and McKinnon arrives on the scene, Young, Youngling, and Fusilli immediately rise and stand at attention until McKinnon gives the word, "Carry on."

The four don't say much about it, but once in a while the quartet of Marines break down, welcome and enjoy the fellowship of right tackle Bob Harvey. But, of course, Harvey is another Marine V-12er.

Hutson on Way To More Marks In Pro League

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Don Hutson, who already holds a big handful of National Football League records, apparently is well on his way to break a couple of them with the season barely under way.

The big Green Bay Packers' end, in four games, already has scored 44 points and has snatched 28 passes. While these figures are a bit behind the pace he set two years ago in hanging up records in these departments, National League statisticians point out that the scoring tempo usually increases as the season goes along.

Six Games to Go

His 1942 records were 138 points scored and 74 passes caught. He still has six games to go to crack those records.

Meanwhile, Frank Filchok, veteran Washington Redskins quarterback, who already holds the record for the longest pass in National Football League history—99 yards—apparently was after another one when he completed 25 of 33 passes for a gain of 291 yards and five touchdowns against Philadelphia last Sunday. While two short of the touchdown record for one game, Filchok's efficiency ratio of .757 in that game—the Skins' only league start—is far ahead of Sammy Baugh's season mark of .627, set in 1940.

Lou Brock, Hutson's teammate, took the lead in ground gaining as all 10 teams swung into their league schedules. In 33 ball-carrying attempts he has gained 181 yards, with an average of 5.4 yards per try.

Other leaders:

Ball Carriers—Sinkwich, Detroit, 159 yards in 38 attempts; Hinkle, Philadelphia, 129 yards in 25 attempts; Fritsch, Green Bay, 127 yards in 34 attempts.

Comp Leads Passers

Passers—Comp, Green Bay, 38 completed in 72 attempts, average .527; Luckman, Chicago Bears (now in service), 15 completed in 33 attempts, average .454; Sinkwich, Detroit, 12 completed in 32 attempts, average .375.

Scorers—Hutson, 44; L. Brock, Green Bay, 24; Benton, Cleveland, 24; Fritsch, Green Bay, 18.

Field Goals—Zontini, Cleveland, and Strong, New York, two each in two attempts.

Passes Received—Hutson, 28; Benton, Cleveland, 8; Ruscinski, Card-Pitt; Dye, Washington, and Wilson, Chicago Bears, 7 each.

Laux Rejoins Eagles

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eagles have announced they have reacquired Ted Laux, backfield man whom they traded to the Boston Yanks before the National Football League season opened. Laux will be in uniform for the exhibition game against the Green Bay Packers at Nashville, Tenn., Saturday.

Colonels Face Uphill Job

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Louisville Colonels of the American Association face an uphill fight in tonight's sixth Little World Series game with two victories to Baltimore's three.

Baltimore's Orioles, champions of the International League, pounded three Louisville hurlers last night to fashion a 10-0 victory behind the four-hit pitching of Charles (Red) Embree, ace of the Oriole staff.

Baltimore Manager Alphonse Thomas named Stan West to start on the mound tonight, gambling on the right arm which only Sunday defeated Louisville 7-4 in 14 innings. West was in a number of tight spots in that endurance encounter, and there was some thought among Baltimore fandom that three days' rest might not be enough for him.

Mel Deutsch, who won 14 games and lost 11 for Louisville in the regular season, was the selection of Manager Harry (Nemo) Leibold. Deutsch started against the Orioles at Louisville on Saturday, but lasted only until the fourth inning.

West won 15 games, including a no-hitter, in the regular season, against 16 defeats.

The Colonels' top hurler, Jim Wilson, winner of the opening game of the best-of-seven series, started last night's contest but the Orioles jumped on him for four runs in the first two innings. He was followed by Vic Johnson and George Diehl.

Embree, who had won the second game Saturday, was in rare form as he shut out the visitors. He set down the first 17 batters in order and was never in any trouble.

The fifth was the Orioles' big inning as they scored six runs. They touched Johnson for six singles and a sacrifice and took advantage of two Louisville errors and a passed ball.

Howie Moss led it off with a hit and went to second on Felix Mackiewicz' sacrifice. Frankie Skaff singled, sending Moss to third and, when Chick Genovese bobbled Sherm Lollar's single in center, Moss scored and Skaff reached third. Safe bunts by Ken Braun and Embree filled the bases and scored Skaff. Blas Monaco singled and Braun tallied on a passed ball. Bob Latshaw bounded to Nick Polly who threw home, apparently thinking the bases still filled. Stan Benjamin hit to score Embree and Monaco, but Johnson got the next two men on fly balls.

A cdowd of 30,000 or more was expected for tonight's game. Last night's paid attendance was only 19,463, as compared with Monday's minor league attendance record of 52,833.

Army Puts Gowdy On Inactive List

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 11 (AP)—Maj. Harry "Hank" Gowdy, Special Service Officer of the Infantry School and former major league baseball star, has been returned to inactive status, Headquarters of the School has announced.

Major and Mrs. Gowdy have left for their home in Columbus, Ohio.

First Lieut. George E. Simmons, (841 East Twenty-ninth Street) Paterson, N. J., a former International League player, succeeds Major Gowdy.

Gowdy, a veteran of World War I, obtained leave from his duties as coach of the Cincinnati Reds of the National League to accept a captain's commission in January, 1942.

Krumske Bowls Series of 749

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Paul Krumske, one of Chicago's top bowlers, celebrated his signing for a 60-game match with Champion Ned Day for the national individual tenpin title by rolling a 749 series in league play. The games will be bowled next month.

His games of 234, 257, and 258 gave him second place among the nation's bowlers for high individual scores this season, topped by Robert Sooskie of Hackensack, N. J., who has a 766 series.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago—Bill Dickey's sixth-inning home run broke up a pitching duel between Spud Chandler and Mort Cooper and gave Yankees 2-0 victory over Cards as New York won World Series, four games to one.

Three years ago—Notre Dame shut out Georgia Tech, 20-0; Navy crushed Lafayette, 41-2; Army defeated V. M. I., 27-20, in football games.

Five years ago—Bucky Harris signed to manage Washington Senators for 1940; Honus Wagner signed by Pittsburgh Pirates as coach, marking Wagner's 29th year in National League.

Bears Will Play Hornets Oct. 14

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP)—Hershey Bears, who held top place in the eastern division of the American Hockey League last season, will play an exhibition game here with the Pittsburgh Hornets, Saturday night, Oct. 14.

Cooney Weiland is starting his fourth season as Bears' coach while the Hornets will have a new mentor, Max Kaminsky, who played center with the Buffalo Bisons for several seasons.

Husky Cross Country

A schedule of six meets, opening with the University of Connecticut which comes to Franklin Park on Saturday afternoon, has been arranged for Northeastern University's cross country team, Director of Athletics, Edward S. Parsons, has announced.

The remainder of the schedule is: Oct. 21, M. I. T. at Franklin Park; Oct. 27, Rhode Island State at Kingston; Nov. 4, Coast Guard at New London; Nov. 11, the New England championship at Franklin Park; and Nov. 18, intercollegiate meet at New York.

The 100 meters is equal to 109.36 yards, and the 200 meters is 218.72 yards.

Truman Feels South Is Safe For President

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, says he is convinced the "Solid South" will remain solid desite anti-Roosevelt groups in some Southern States.

"You can't make me think the South will vote against the Democratic Party," the Senator said here yesterday in a press conference. "I can't imagine Southerners supporting a man like Dewey."

The candidate came here for a three-day visit during which he will address a session of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association Thursday. Senator Truman said the talk would "not be a campaign speech," that his visit here was in the interest of flood control in the Missouri Valley.

Campaign issues, he said, revolved around the question of "experience against inexperience," and for that reason "I do not believe the people will have any desire to change management."

He credited the Democratic Administration with directing and conducting "the most well-managed war in history," and said that in his opinion the conflict would be over "far sooner than most of us anticipate" because of the "efficiency and direction" and the production capacity of the United States.

Bricker Urges Strong Plan Of Outlying Military Bases

BREMERTON, Wash., Oct. 11 (AP) — Gov. John W. Bricker today advocated that America maintain a "strong system of outlying military bases" after the war, and blamed President Roosevelt for the failure to fortify Guam.

The Republican nominee for Vice-President, setting forth what he described as his Party's position in an address prepared for delivery in the great shipyards vicinity of Bremerton where on Aug. 12 he said, the President stated:

"We were not allowed to fortify Guam, nor did we fortify Wake, or Midway or Samoa."

Governor Bricker, referring to the valiant, five-month stand of American soldiers on Corregidor, said in a prepared text released by his campaign staff:

Cites Corregidor

"If ever there was an argument for the retention, after this war, of a strong system of outlying military bases within the sphere of American responsibility for world security, Corregidor is that argument."

As for Guam, the Ohio Governor said available evidence warranted the conclusion that fortification of it was not in the President's program.

"He was afraid of offending Japan," Governor Bricker said. "It was the same reason for which he kept providing Japan with oil and scrap iron. He did not ask Congress to fortify Guam. Guam was not fortified—Japan struck. The responsibility rests quarely upon the President.

Governor Bricker said the Administration had sought "to blame Congress, more particularly the Republicans in Congress, who voted against an authorization to appropriate $5,000,000 to make certain engineering improvements at Guam."

Views About Guam

"I call your attention to the fact," he declared, "that neither the Navy, the Administration nor the President had asked Congress to fortify Guam."

The Guam appropriation which Congress rejected, he said, was primarily to provide a commercial airport and "such would have only given Japan more to capture."

The Republican and Democratic Congressmen who voted against the $5,000,000 proposal, he added, "did so on the ground that the Administration was trying to get something by subterfuge which it could not get by coming out in the open."

Governor Bricker said that Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations in 1937 to 1939, made it plain that the Guam project did not include fortifications."

Earlier he recommended at Wenatchee that local governments be authorized, "with proper restrictions," to tax federally owned property. He said that the Federal Government now owned 395,000,000 acres—more than 20 per cent of the country's total area—which would have yielded $91,000,000 a year to local governments if taxed at their rates.

Ickes Gives Personal Twist To Dewey's Western Trip

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 11 (AP)—A western trip made last month by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has been called "Mr. Gullible's travels" by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Secretary Ickes told a Democratic meeting last night that he believed the Republican presidential nominee had made only one western observation, "a campaign accusation that President Roosevelt's Administration had 'neglected' the West."

"Our Mr. Gullible, when he had set out to discover the West . . . gave the impression of a city boy visiting the farm for the first time . . . ," said Secretary Ickes. "Mr. Dewey should get a closer acquaintance with this section of the country than one is able to do from the window of a Pullman."

He cited administration projects such as Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and numerous reclamation systems as what he termed evidences of this "neglect."

During the last 11 years under President Roosevelt, "we have increased the federal irrigated area in the West from 2,800,000 to more than 4,000,000 acres," he said. "Does Mr. Dewey regard this as 'neglect'? To date, under this Administration, $661,000,000 of federal funds have been invested in western reclamation projects, and are not anywhere near through yet."

Secretary Ickes said the average crop value per acre increased "from $30.10 under Republican reaction to $95,84 today." Power installations on Bureau of Reclamation projects now are more than 18 times the total capacity in 1933, he added.

"The Administration has also 'neglected' the West to the degree that, for the first time in history, the Western States now have steel mills, aluminum plants and other basic industries," Secretary Ickes continued. "For years the West was without these heavy industries that were centered in the East where they were useful in exacting tribute from the West. When it was proposed that the West have its share of industrial plants, those great corporations that are now supporting Governor Dewey and financing his campaign . . . fought to prevent it."

Atmosphere of GoodWill Greets Dr. Grau to Cuba's Presidency

HAVANA, Oct. 11 (AP) — For the second time in little more than 11 years, Dr. Ramón Grau San Martin took the oath of office as President of Cuba today in Havana's most colorful and enthusiastic celebration.

The orderly inauguration was in complete contrast to the hectic ceremony in which he was sworn in Sept. 6, 1933, just after the fall of Dictator - President Machado, for a brief, turbulent rule of 137 days.

In an atmosphere of good will, retiring President Batista turned over the Administration to his duly elected successor.

A milling throng of 35,000 gave Major General Batista an ovation as he left immediately after the ceremony to complete arrangements for his departure Saturday on a six months tour of all American nations except Argentina.

Great Chorus of Vivas

The greatest chorus of vivas, however, was reserved for the scholarly new President, who appeared upon a second-floor balcony to receive the plaudits of his adherents.

Beside him was his Vice-President, Dr. Raúl de Cardenas.

In the section reserved for special ambassadors stood the representatives of 27 foreign nations, including the Marqué de Rialp, sent from Madrid by the Spanish Dictator, Generalissimo Franco.

Havana stores were closed to celebrate inauguration day, which falls on the 76th anniversary of the "Grito de Yara" which began the ill-fated revolution of 1868 against Spanish colonial rule.

Through tomorrow, 30 bands are to play nightly on principal downtown thoroughfares. Residents of Havana and thousands from the provinces jam the streets night and day. Colorful fireworks displays spring from all parts of the city.

Major General Batista is scheduled to go to Miami by Pan American clipper Saturday ot begin his tour. He will leave Oct. 18 for the Panama Canal Zone. With him on the flight from Havana will be his wife; Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Felix Hurtado, Carmelina Gonzales, and Amadeo Lopez Castro and Mrs. Castro. Other prominent leaders will join the party at Camaguey on the trip to the Canal Zone.

Wickard Demands More Rural Light

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11 (AP)—Extension of electric power lines must include sparsely settled rural areas as well as heavily populated profit-producing communities Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the Kentucky Rural Electric Co-operative Corporation, here.

"What I am saying, speaking bluntly, is that no one should be permitted to build lines which will serve only that part of an area which will show a profit, thus making it impossible to serve the rest of the area without a loss," Secretary Wickard said.

The Secretary declared that he knew of "no other program, self-liquidating as the REA program is, or otherwise, which can offer greater possibility for quickly stimulating postwar employment and industrial demand."

Women Journalists To Tour in U. S.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11 (AP)—Three Latin-American women journalists were here Oct. 10 awaiting a fourth member of their party before beginning a tour of the United States as guests of the American Women's Press Club and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The three, who arrived by Pan American clipper, are Gloria Menendez Mina de Padilla, general manager of Azul and a writer for Nuestro Diario, both of Guatemala City, Guatemala; Elsa de Barrios, founder and general manager of Proa, a magazine published in Queszaltenango, Guatemala, and Raquel Delgado de Castro, general manager of Vida y Salud, a social service magazine published in Lima, Peru.

The fourth member of the party is Aurora Estrada y Ayala de Ramirez Perez, magazine and radio writer of Quito, Ecuador.

Jamaicans Leave Jobs As Arizona Farm Help

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 11 (AP)—About 300 Jamaicans of the 800 who came to Arizona recently have quit farm jobs and started for their homes, a farmer's representative said yesterday.

The workers apparently were dissatisfied with wages, the type of work and housing, said W. E. Springer, President of Agricultural War Commodities, Inc., a farmers' agency to contract labor.

Chicago School Inquiry Aimed at Staff Treatment

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—An investigation of alleged unfair treatment of teachers and principals in Chicago public schools is about to be made by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education of the National Education Association.

Ten or more civic organizations have requested the investigation, stirred as they are by continued reports of demotions and unjust shifting about when teachers or principals dare to question mandates of the Board of Education or Superintendent William H. Johnson.

Chapter and verse can be cited again and again, say these critics of the present school regime in support of their allegations.

While Superintendent Johnson is the center of the present storm of protest, some critics say he is merely a foil for the President of the School Board, James B. McCahey, and that back of Mr. McCahey stands Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who is the real "power behind the throne."

Appointed by Kelley

Mayor Kelly appointed Mr. McCahey, who was in no sense an educator but a business man, critics say, and there followed, it is claimed, a system of public school government where patronage, graft, and other undemocratic practices played, and still play, a big part.

Superintendent Johnson has been in his present position since 1936. He was at one time principal of an elementary school here, then headed a junior high school, and then the Chicago Teachers College. Finally he rose to be Superintendent of Schools.

He has been more or less under fire since for alleged undemocratic practice in the schools. Case after case can be cited, it is claimed, where he has demoted a capable school principal or teacher because they dared disagree with him or the school board.

To Investigate Charges

These are the charges the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education are to investigate.

Another indictment against Superintendent Johnson and the School Board, recently, had to do with school boundary lines. A court battle followed a "no transfer" ruling by Dr. Johnson, whereby no child was allowed to attend a school outside his own prescribed district.

This caused hardship and danger, parents claimed. Present school boundaries were laid out 17 or 18 years ago. Meantime, neighborhoods had changed, including school buildings. Some schools were overcrowded and badly run down. Other "good end" buildings had vacant classrooms, community changes also meant sometimes that children had to cross dangerous intersections or railroad tracks to get to school.

So parents sent their youngsters outside the prescribed and outmoded districts. Superintendent Johnson banned the practice this fall. A stormy court battle followed. The case was thrown out of court amid cries of "politics" on both sides. Now Superintendent Johnson has amended the boundary lines in about a dozen cases. But that is only a drop in the bucket, it is charged by parents and civic groups, compared to what needs to be done.

Textbook Situation

Superintendent Johnson has also been under fire for alleged unethical practice concerning school textbooks which he has written. A number of these are in use in the schools here.

Critics have charged that he is reaping financial gain from the textbooks, contrary to the Illinois Constitution. They go so far as to say he has forced the books on the schools. Dr. Johnson has denied this. He claims all royalties from the books are turned back to the schools, that he receives no benefit.

Civic groups still say however, that proof has not been shown of this. They claim there is nothing on the official records to show that this is actually true.

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Designer Molyneux Sheds Light On Present Enigma of Paris

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Paris, New York and London, each has its own sphere of excellence in the fashion world, said Captain Edward H. Molyneux, head of the famous London and Paris house by that name, who has recently returned from a short visit to the French capital. He decries as intolerable and destructive press statements that each capital in turn aims to be the "fashion center of the world."

"There must be give and take in fashion circles," he said. He reported that he had found Paris couturiers eager to co-operate with British and American houses. French designers even offered to send workers to Britain on hearing of its intense labor shortage.

Cities Contrasted

"Each has its difficulties and its spheres of excellence," Molyneux maintained. "While no London houses would try to compete with Paris in grand couture, the French can offer no challenge to the British in the making of men's clothes and sportswear," he added. "American houses, on the other hand, have excelled in an entirely new field of fashions—that of play clothes."

Paris houses are now preparing their spring shows, at which they hope to welcome American and British buyers, Molyneux said. The progress of war must decide whether this is possible.

London houses also have extremely good designs ready to make up as soon as they are allowed labor. The French fashion designer disclosed that he had met with 50 heads of Paris houses and they had agreed to arrange spring shows in London and Paris, so that American buyers passing through could visit both on the same journey. He sees it as vital for the recovery of British trade that workers be released as soon as possible.

Captain Molyneux saw French spring fashions while he was in Paris. Chief trends, he said, are full skirts, long suit coats, and balloon sleeves. Even tailor-mades have full sleeves. New skirts are wide, he observed, because of the present bicycling habit.

Exaggerated hats and fashions which have been widely pictured in the newspapers, and which he described as the Parisians' gesture of defiance to the Germans, are giving way to the simplicity and chic associated with the best Paris design, Molyneaux stated.

Paris has had a certain amount of regulation and restrictions, he said, though these contrasted strangely with British regulations. British women have wondered at the amount of embroidery on Paris dresses, while they are allowed no trimming. New French models for spring also have this feature. This, he explained, was because designers were forced by regulation to use a certain percentage of embroidery to keep working people in practice.

Nazis' Export Plans

The Germans, he added, thought they were going to win the war and did everything they could to encourage the grand couture which they hoped to use as a valuable export. In the early months of the war, they started negotiations with French designers to transport their houses to Berlin. But loyal Frenchmen staved this off month after month and succeeded in remaining in the French capital.

Molyneux said his own house had great difficulty in carrying on because of its British and American connections. When the month before the Germans were forced to leave Paris, the Gestapo found they were making flags in workrooms for the day of liberation, five workers were held up against the wall for hours with Gestapo rifles pointing at them.

By a Staff Photographer

Yes, a French bedroom with atmosphere, but without fuss or frills. Former Colonial-type mantel was ripped out to make way for present one, especially designed in wood to match owner's Louis XV walnut desk. Wallpaper, hand-blocked and in bois-de-rose color, gives a quality to the room both delicate and warmly vigorous. George V. Steel, decorator, of Roach & Craven.

Light-Hearted Style Proves Refresher for Bedrooms

The Complete Small House—No. 6

By Elizabeth Woolley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The day of the best bedroom is gone. The dawn of the better bedroom is here, buoyant in air, light, ruffles, staccato coloring, and tufted rugs.

This is the easiest room in the house to decorate even if it appears at the moment to be a hodgepodge of "mapogogany" furniture and "curleyoke" coloring! Ignore it. Just start right to work inspecting the floor instead. Is it hardwood, in good or poor condition? In either case leave it alone, adding light-colored tufted, hooked, braided, or otherwise pebbly cotton rugs of a size large enough to stick out from under the beds.

Scatter-rugs must have been the idea of someone who was continually getting out of stocking material. Bigger ones, anchored to beds and including bureaus, allow more bare-foot work without all that jumping. Besides, the more clear, new planes you add to the room picture, the more attention you subtract from the furniture you may not be ready to change just yet.

Visualize two shaggy apricot rugs peeking out from under the sides and ends of the beds, with quilted flowered chintz covers on top of them. At the windows, picture dotted Swiss curtains (orange dots), with perhaps a valance in the form of a carelessly tossed swag of the bedcover chintz. Just with two new actors on the stage see how the scene changes, ties together. And we haven't touched the walls.

Considering Colors

But we shall. What would you think of blue walls with this apricot start? No, blue walls, even in a striped or figured paper, would tend to make such an even emotional color balance that it would leave us mentally neutral. But yellow? Heavens, no, we would be looking at fried egg colors. White? Yes, if we had softwood floors and could paint them shiny black with red, green and white spatters. (Softwood floors are an asset.) How about green? It would be pleasant but not piquant. Well, then, what is left? Why, apricot is, dotted with white. Bedrooms mustn't be wishy-washy nor full of deep contrasts. They must float.

That's why painted furniture in this room has such a contented look. It has that light-hearted freedom from darkness that says, "You simply can't hang ancestors over me." Instead we are impelled to find old glass lamp bases, full of character, to use as the necessary vertical accents. Checked covers for slipper chairs have the proper cachet, too. An all-colored bedroom door, burnt orange or delft blue, has the right vigor. So have twin painted chairs with rush bottoms placed at the foot of each bed. So has a dashing window trimming regardless of any amount of mediocre furniture.

Dramatizing Windows

Just how easy is it to be dashing? Here is a sample for the trying problem of how to treat two windows that are near enough together to be not quite one. Twirl the elements of this solution back and forth until they unlock the beauty of your particular window arrangement.

Here, then, are two windows with almost a foot of space between them. We take two pairs of sill-length marquisette ruffled curtains and tie them back. Then we dash down to the store. (That's why it's called a dashing window trimming, see?) We buy yards enough of glazed chintz which has been pleated four inches wide and bound, to tack on a wood strip which we have previously begged a hardy member of the family to tack all around the edge of the window frame.

As we dash back into the room with the bundle, we can see the edges of the little frame sticking out toward us. It goes up the side of the left window, across the top of both windows and down the outer edge of the right window.

Out of the bundle comes our cherry-colored figured edging. The figure won't show any design with the pleating but we are concerned only with the texture such a pattern makes. Well, then, what are we waiting for? We tack this pleating with its bound edge on the edge of the wooden strip. The pleating will face in to the window, and by the way, if you are able to get edging only two inches wide, buy twice as much and stitch it together, so that the pleats overlap.

Finishing Touches

The effect of all this is of a frame enclosing the picture of the two windows, gradually making it one. But you don't like the severe line at the top, since the sides have fluffy whiteness. Perhaps you forgot there were valances that went with the curtains. Run them both together on a wire so they make a continuous ruffle across both windows below the chintz frame. Is that better?

And what of the vertical space between the windows? Something solid, but pictorial, needs to be added. Something like a series of six or seven decorative tiles, one above the other, exactly fitting the space. Shall we dash again? No. We must quietly explore and savor the antique shops with a swatch of the chintz in one hand and the spirit of receptivity in our hearts.

We all like to collect something. Bedrooms enjoy being the resting place of special little objets d'art Intimate things with remembrance as their essence. A collection of antique Dutch perfume bottles may be framed on the wall and given luster by mounting a plate glass mirror inside a hanging bookcase. Staffordshire figurines are exquisitely displayed in this way. In all our arranging let us not forget that good light must shine over all and that pin-up lamps over the beds eliminate those bedside tables nobody likes to dust around. Such a few ideas can stump the experts, can't they?

Has Many Slim Tricks for the Stout

By Virginia Scallon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Caroline Carlson has taken the "old lady" stigma out of clothes for larger women.

"It just seemed to me that someone should consider the particular problems that confronted overweight women," Caroline Carlson said in explaining the reasons she concentrated on larger styles. "There is no need for these women to magnify their size by wearing sack-like clothes, or the stereotyped surplices of another generation."

First, in her solution of this perplexing problem, Miss Carlson brought style to the half-size dress. In her current line, for instance, she takes some of the high-style trends of the day and modifies or softens them to the extent that they are becoming to larger figures.

"Take the bolero, for instance," Miss Carlson points to one of her most popular fashions. "It is surprising, but this is one of the most flattering styles we've adapted to large sizes."

Successful Boleros

We noted two interpretations of the bolero type, one characterized by openwork embroidery and scrolls around the brief jacket, with a soft bowknot embroidered in a pale color. The underblouse was in the same shade, and contributed a becoming note of color close to the face. This style was particularly effective in navy-with-blush pink, in black-and-white.

"Color is the friend of heavy women," Miss Carlson insists, in blasting another favorite theory that large sizes must be in conservative shades. "While black and gray and brown are successful basic colors in every wardrobe, whether the woman be large or small, color has a definite advantage for the larger woman."

To prove it, Miss Carlson points to a lush shade of coral which she drapes and streamlines to the larger figure (and the contrast of this color with gray hair for older women is decidedly pleasing!). Intense blues, lilacs, all the fuchsia tones—these are flatterers.

This California designer has many devices she uses to "streamline" her dresses. For instance, she finds fringe, a current fashion high light, is particularly adaptable to larger sizes. She uses it for an epaulet effect, or to create an illusion of a peplum where the more bulky fabric might be treacherous.

The general trend, in Miss Carlson's opinion, is away from extreme simplicity and uniformity. Her clothes have a decided elegance, with beads, sequins, embroidery, braid and other folderols contributing interest — and detracting attention from size.

Smart Street Clothes

By this it is not meant that all Caroline Carlson creations are dress-up in type. She makes much of street clothes, and her suit-dress in a gray pin-striped with white is an outstanding example. The long-belted jacket has no long or ungainly lines. Strips of fabric on the bias or cross-ways of the material are used for style emphasis, plus a vest effect of lime or fuchsia crepe with little tailored bows.

This designer has achieved her success because she is interested in the people for whom she designs: she has checked literally hundreds of figures in determining their particular problems, and experimented with as many hundreds of styles.

All of her clothes, for instance, boast a broad shoulder effect which serves as a sort of balance. Too often sloping, rounded shoulders are not properly "built up," and the result is disastrous.

Necklines are sometimes built up, she frequently utilizes inserts of soft colors near the face (for flattery, of course), she features bracelet loose-fitting sleeves, softly draped bodices, deceivingly slim skirts with stitched pleats and other devices to give necessary fulness. She likes two-piece garments.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tie an elegant cravat around your neck and tuck it in the V of your dinner suit to dress it up. Color and texture are important since a touch of bright color and soft texture in a jeweled or sequin cravat makes a perfect contrast with a dark suit cut on slim lines.

* * *

Drape the brim of your hat with the same fabric of your dressy cravat to give the new thicker brim line. This is one of the smart new hat fashions which really flatters the wearer. It is simply done, too. Just use a running stitch to fasten one side of the fabric to the edge of the brim, sewing on the wrong side of the material. Then crush the edge in around the crown and fasten with a tacking stitch wherever needed. Purchase two scarves just alike and you have the cravat and the draping material for your hat to match. A jeweled pin or clip fastened on the crushed fold over the left eye adds the finishing touch in a professional manner.

* * *

A square-cut scarf used as a neckerchief can be folded to form a V in back, and tied in a soft front closing to change the neckline of a dress and add a bright touch of contrasting color.

* * *

For a warm shoulderette, sew the ends of a long wool scarf together to form cuffs. Tack ribbon ties on for the neck, and you have an ideal gift to wear under a coat, over a dress in a cool room, or for reading in bed.

New Handbags Handier to Find Your Keys In

By the Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Smaller and saner is the theme of the new handbags. Those who have waded through the contents of the oversized ones which the war emergency appeared to thrust upon us, will revert to bags of more convenient proportions with alacrity.

Richard Koret is reassuring in the point of view, however, that the "architecture" of handbags has so improved that we can still have them smaller and softer, yet they will provide room enough to carry all the paraphernalia an active woman requires.

Architectural Art

He frankly describes his art as "a cross between dressmaking and engineering." Doubtless the engineering has to do with getting all the indispensables in a single bag.

Flat-bottomed bags have gained enormously in prestige with the women who carry them. This vogue is partly responsible for the deluge of box bags which are now seen everywhere. These come in varied shapes and materials. They may be round and tall as a Chinese lantern, triangular, or frankly square with either hard or soft tops—and usually with drawstrings. Many include boxed-off compartments which could well inspire the inexpert among us to become file adepts. Strategic openings, too, which allow for providing a complete view of the bag's contents are a help in eliminating the grab-bag technique.

Pouches come shirred, draped, cartridge-pleated, or angled in both large and medium-sized bags, and though calfskin remains on the Government's restricted list, there seems to be no lack of ingenuity in providing likable substitutes. Broadcloths, failles, and the gleam of black satins appear in dressier types of bag. The bellows bag with its Gothic arch, such as often hung from a chatelaine at the belt, appears again, but this time it swings by a smooth black satin band from the wrist.

Alligators no longer drowse on sunny logs, but have been put to work in hard-wearing handbags at highhanded prices. They take on colors to match their swank—fine deep greens, rich golden browns, and a fabulous pinky red that would surprise the hardiest old reptile if he ever got a look at himself. You may outlive your fondness for these alligator handbags, but you can't outwear them.

Flirting With Fur

For superfluous luxury—fur handbags run the gamut. Saddle-bags of black Persian are about the most down-to-earth kind you can find. With their double-barreled slings they give extra storage space, if you are good at remembering in which bag you put which thing. Necessarily this type of fur bag is larger. Ocelot and nutria can take a great deal of punishment, as can some of the pony-skin over-the-shoulder bags. But most furs tend to be heavy and can easily be out of proportion to one's size unless selected with a clear eye.

Costume Jewelry Grows Richer Aping Precious Relative

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking at the latest in costume jewelry, one sees with half an eye that it is gradually taking on the fine airs and graces of its frankly precious relative—genuine jewelry. Exquisite settings and original designs lend it charm, and with all its being simulated, it does a bang-up job.

Clifford Furst, designer and head of Castlecliff, accredits the distinction noticeable in his collection to the use of sterling silver as a base for his designs. Of course you would never dream that these were made of silver, for the smooth sheen and pleasing color of solid gold which washes each one of his designs lift it from the commonplace to the superlative in a single bound.

High Collar Effects

Palladium, a new metal which moved in with the disappearance of platinum as a war casualty, is also very successfully simulated. As a matter of fact, baguettes and brilliants set in this pseudo palladium make distinction difficult even for connoisseurs.

One of the new jeweled pieces which follows the fashion dictum for the higher neckline is a brooch built to bolster up the collar—very "high collar" indeed, as the pidgin-English expert would put it. This comes in freehand scroll-like designs, never heavy, yet substantial. In line with this same fashion are pearl dog-collars with rondels of brilliants holding the strands in place—Edwardian and elegant.

If you prefer it, this designer proposes three-quarter inch black grosgrain ribbon, worn tight about the throat, fastened with a generous gold hook and eye beneath your chignon, and serving as an anchorage for your best medallion brooch, which you may center, or wear slightly to one side.

Old-World Reminders

A long chain set with stones of lively shade but doubtful sincerity—the kind you used to be able to buy by the yard from the slim-fingered goldsmiths on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence—affords endless possibilities. Always you can spin such a chain round your neck in graceful strands, or drape it formally high to give the important necklace look to it. Or you can twist it around your wrist for one of the year's most fashionable bracelets.

Humor has departed from these jewels, yet they maintain their sprightliness in dainty little scatter pins alive with brilliants, often delightfully sentimental as valentines. An 1890 "sunburst" reminiscent of Fourth of July fireworks at their sparkling best vies for prominence with a series of regal crowns, reminders of past glories of the aristocracy, dignity-lending, quietly assured.

Earrings, of course, with their evanescent little touch of the Spanish gypsy about them. Buttons still lead in number, yet some show leanings towards the bangle, well aware of the sorcery of light and movement. Not of the long gangling variety—but exceedingly discreet danglers.

Most in demand is a compact little shower of pearls, slightly larger than seed pearls, which shake and tremble and appear to enjoy their liberty, but don't take advantage of it. To match these earrings there is a pin in the form of a circle of brilliants, slim as a new moon, from which dangles a cluster of pearls only slightly larger than the earring. Jet earrings set in simulated gold are equally effective.

Less pose and more poise would seem to sum up the season's feeling for costume jewelry.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	598,210
1944 volume to date	202,104,407
1943 volume to date	231,218,751

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	55.2	Prev. day	55.2
Month ago	53.8	Year ago	49.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	18	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	21	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	18	29⅞	29⅛	29½	
Alleg pr pf	3	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅝
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	11	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜g	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	151	150½	150½	
Allied Kid 1a	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ge	5	37⅜	37	37¼	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Amal Leather	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	*1	102	102	102	—1¾
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	3	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	1	17	17	17	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	16	44½	43⅜	44½	+1⅛
Am Cable & Rad	28	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
Am Can 3	7	90¼	90	90	
Am Can pf 7 †	70	178⅜	178	178⅜	— ⅜
Am Car & F 2½e	13	39	38½	39	+ ½
Am C & F pf 5¼e	4	86	85½	86	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	9	26⅜	26	26¼	— ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	—1¼
Am Chicle 4a	60	125	124	125	+1¼
Am Crystal Sugar	8	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Distil	6	26¼	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Encaus Tilhg	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am European ¼e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	6	4⅛	4	4	
Am & F P 2 pf	30	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ½
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	2	86½	86	86½	+1½
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	8	95¼	95	95¼	+2½
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	3	5½	5½	5½	
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	43	43	43	+1½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	72½	72½	72½	
Am Ice	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Locomo ¾ae	32	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	2	99¼	99	99¼	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
Am Metal ¾e	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	126	126	126	+1
Am News Co 1.80	20	37	37	37	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	6	54¾	54⅜	54¾	+ ⅝
Am P&L $5 pf	12	48¼	47⅝	48	
Am Rad&StS .30e	18	12⅜	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	10	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Am RM pf 4½	2	110	73¼	73	73¼	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	90	31¾	31	31¾	+1
Am Smelt & R 2	10	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ¾
Am Smelt&R pf7†	210	158¾	158¼	158¼	
Am Snuff 2.40	3	45⅛	45	45	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	16	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅝
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	49⅛	49	49	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	126½	126½	126½	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	8	163⅝	163⅜	163⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	68	68	68	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	68¾	68½	68½	
Am Tob pf 6 †	250	147	146½	146¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Am Wool pf 8k	4	92	91¾	91¾	—1¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop1½e	16	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
Anac W&C ¾ae †	*1	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
AnchorH-Gl pf5 †	10	113½	113½	113½	—1
Armour & Co	14	6⅜	6	6⅜	
Armour & Co pf †	20	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Armour pr pf 6k	8	94½	93¾	94½	+1½
ArmstrongCork¾ae	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Arnold Const ½	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .30e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods3¼ae	19	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ½
Assc D Gds1p6 †	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	60	102¼	102	102	
Atch T & S F 6	81	67	66½	66¾	+ ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96½	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	7	40	39¾	40	+ ½
AtlG&W Indies 3g	16	34⅞	33	34¼	+2¼
Atl Refining 1e	5	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	23	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¾
AtlasPowd2¼ae †	60	59	59	59	
Aviation Corp .10e	31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	13	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
Ban & A pf7½k †	20	63	63	63	+ ½
Barker Bros ½e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Barber Asph ¼e	2	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	16	16	16	
Bath Iron Wks 4	5	16¼	16⅜	16¼	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¾ †	20	111	110	111	+1⅞
Beech Aric 1e	53	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Beach Nut Pk 4a	1	117	117	117	
Belding Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	7	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	4	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 4½e	20	63¾	63½	63½	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Bliss&Laugh ¾ae	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale6.75e †*	660	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	2	49	49	49	
Bono Strs 2	2	47	47	47	
Bond Strs pf 4½	5	117	117	117	
Borden Co 1.20e	5	34	33¾	34	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	8	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Briggs Mfg 2	8	40¼	39¾	40¼	
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	53	53	53	
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	7	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	3	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	44	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	27	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg5½pf5 †	620	71¼	70½	71¼	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¼ae	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Bullard Co ½e	2	18⅛	18	18	
Bulova Watch 2	2	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
BurlingMills1.60a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	9	14½	14¾	14½	
Bush Term ¼e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Bush TermBpf3k †	80	51	50¾	51	— ½
Butler Bros .45e	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
Byers AM Co ¼ae	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Byers AM pf 7 †	30	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Byron Jackson ¾ae	2	23	23	23	
Calif Pack 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	109	11⅛	11	11	+ ¼
Cannon Mills 2	6	48½	48½	48½	
Capital Adm A	12	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	49	49	49	
Caro C & O 5 †	40	113¾	113½	113¾	
CarpenterStl 1¾ae	2	32	32	32	
Case JI Co ¾ae	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	49¼	48¾	49	+ ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	6	35	35	25	
Celanese 1stpf43¼	1	103	103	103	
Celotex Corp ½	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent R R N J	10	117⅛	113¼	113¾	— ⅛
Cent VioletaSt1½e	3	27	27	27	
Cerro de Pas 3	*8	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅝
Certain-teed Prod	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Certain-teed pf †	20	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	35	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ½
Chi & Ill	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17¾k	6	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
Chi Mail Or .45e	16	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
Chi & No West	38	25⅞	24½	25¾	+1¼
Chi & NW pf .15e	24	46¾	45⅞	46½	+ ¾
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Childs Co	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e †	10	27	27	27	+ ¼
Chrysler Corp 2¾ae	12	93½	92¾	93½	+1⅛
City I&F 1.20	2	21½	21½	21½	
City Invest (new)†	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
City Stores ½	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
Clev G B pf 5 †	50	107½	107½	107½	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+1⅛
Cluett Pea 1½ae	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	137¼	137¼	137¼	— ¼
Colgate-Plm ½a	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	150	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅜
Collins & Aik ¾ae	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Col & South †	70	19¼	19	19	
Col&South 1pf †	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
ColBr'castB 1.20e	6	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	97	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Cor G&E 6 pf 6	3	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+ ⅞
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	160	80	80	80	+ ½
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	13	48	48	48	
Comi Solvents .30e	3/	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
Com Ed 1.40	67	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	195	1	1	1	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½ae	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	20	97⅜	97	97⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Copper	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	15	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	108	1.7⅞	1.8	
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	25	25	25	
Cons Laund .60e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	42	15⅞	14⅞	15½	+ ¾
Cons Vultee 2	35	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	12	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	109⅝	109½	109⅝	— ¼
Container Cp 1½e	3	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Cont Can ¾ae	6	40¾	40½	40½	
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .45e	39	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	5	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Cont Steel ¾ae	3	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	120	53	52⅞	53	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	6	60½	59¾	60	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	178½	178½	178½	+1
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Coty Interna †	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Crane Co 1	6	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	108½	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ¾ae	35	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅜
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	5	19⅛	19	19	
Crucible Steel 3g	8	36	35½	36	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†550	25	24	25	+1⅜
Cuban-A Sug 1e	9	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	17	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	40	130	129	130	+1
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	12	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	6	25¼	25	25	— ⅝
Davega Stores .30e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Davison Chem 1e	25	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Decca Record 1.20	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Del & Hudson	9	32	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	15	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	110	40	39½	39½	— ½
Diam T Motor 1	4	16½	16½	16½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	32¼	32	32	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	*1	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
Doehler Die 1⅜e	2	41⅜	41	41	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	37	71	69¼	71	+1¼
Dow Chem 3	2	126	126	126	
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	42¼	41½	41¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3¾ae	10	155¾	154½	155¾	+1
du Pont pf 4½	5	125¾	125½	125¾	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	2	13⅛	13	13	
Eastern Air L	5	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅝
East S Stl .20e	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	165¾	164¾	165¾	+ ¼
East Kodak pf6 †	20	188	188	188	
Eaton Mfg 3	5	48	47⅛	47¾	+1
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	9	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
El Auto-Lite1½e	5	45¾	45⅛	45¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	15	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
El Power & Lt	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	10	34	33½	34	+ ½
EmersonElMfg.55e	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	20	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
EPSS5½pf5½ †	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	60	102½	102½	102½	—2
Erie R R ½e	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Erie R R pf A 5	15	60⅛	59½	60⅛	+1¼
EurekaVCleaner½	15	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
EvansProducts ⅜e	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41¾	41	41¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	
Farns Tel & Rad	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	5	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	9	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾ae	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	33	51½	51	51¼	+ ⅛
First T&R pf4½	2	108¾	108	108¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½	3	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
Flintkote .45e	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
Florence Stove 2	2	38	83	38	
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	46	46	46	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	2	15	15	15	— ⅜
Food Mach 1.40	3	62	61	62	+1
Foster Wheel ½ae	42	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½ †	100	22½	22½	22½	
Francisco Sugar	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½ †	1	113½	113	113½	+ ½
Gabriel Co ⅛e	2	6⅜	6½	6¼	
Gair Robert .30g	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Gamewell 2¼ae †	70	46¾	45½	46	+1¼
Gardner Denver 1	2	16	16	16	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ½aa	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	54¼	53¾	54¼	+1½
Gen Baking .60	*6	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	120	155½	155½	155½	
Gen Bronze 30e	3	10	9⅞	10	
Gen Cable	7	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Gen Cablepf5½k†	40	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	49	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Gen Mills 4	3	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	70	131½	131½	131½	
Gen Motors 2½ae	38	64	63½	64	+ ¾
Gen Out Adv ½e	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
Gen Pub Service	1	2	2	2	
Gen Real&Util(new)	39	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gen Refract .90e	5	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ae	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	840	91⅜	89¼	91	+1¾
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	40	105	104½	105	
Gillette Saf R .80	9	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	37	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
Glidden Co .90e	3	4⅛	23¾	4⅛	+ ⅝
Glidden cvpf 2¼	3	49½	49⅜	49	—17⅛
Gobel Adolf	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	610	122	120¼	122	+3½
Goodrich BF 1½e	5	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R 2	10	49	48⅝	48	
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g	4	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	354	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ½
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Granite C S .175e	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	38¼	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	6½	16⅜	16⅜	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	16	40⅞	40⅝	40¾	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	10	26⅜	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	37	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Grum Airc En 1e	12	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	2	6	6	6	
Guantan Sug pf †	10	162	162	162	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gulf Oil 1a	13	47	46¼	47	+1
Hack W pfA1¾ †	20	28	28	28	
Hall WF Pjint 1	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Hanna 4¼ pf	40	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker 1	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Indust ½ae	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	Oct 10
Hayes Mfg	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	130	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛
Helme GW 3¼e	2	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	8	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+1⅛
Hercules Pow1¼ae	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	121	121	121	+1⅜
Holland Furn 2	5	45½	45	45	+1
Holly Sugar 1	*1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
Homestake Min	2	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅝
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Household F pf5 †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	69⅜	69	69¼	
Hollander&Son 1e	4	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Houston Oil	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Howe Sound 1⅓e	4	34½	34¼	34½	
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	27⅞	27⅝	27	+ ⅝
Hudson Motor .30e	9	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	54	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
Idaho Pow 1.60	5	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
Illinois Central	13	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
AmericanHardware Co	34¾	36¾
American Manufacturing	51¼	54¼
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	..
American Optical	31½	33½
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
†Amoskeak Company	43	..
†Amoskeak Company pf	82	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Arlington Mills	53¼	56½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Art Metal Construction	26½	28¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30¼	32¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb OpticalCo pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅜	8⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19⅜	21
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77½	..
Bird &Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
BostonWharf Company	23⅛	25⅛
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40¼
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34½	37
Brown Durrell	5¾	6½
Campbell A S Co Inc	9⅜	10⅝
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18½
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	46¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30½	33
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28¼	30¾
Draper Corporation	75¼	78¼
Durez Plastic Chemical	27¾	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅞	18⅜
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¼	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	47¾	50¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¾
GGeneral Machinery	24¼	26⅛
Giddings ¾ Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	67½	..
Graton & Knight Co	9½	11
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½r	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36¾
Grenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T&D 51.50 cv pf	19	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	..
Heywood Maqefieldw Co	40⅞	43¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21	22¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅜	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	31¼	33¾
International Detrola	15⅛	16½
Kendall Company	11⅞	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¼	8
Ludlow Mfg &Sales Co	116	121
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66½
Merck & Co	36¼	39
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	49½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	97⅜	107⅝
Nashawena Mills	21⅜	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & S Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80¼	84¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅝	30⅛
National Shirt Shops	15⅞	17⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67⅜	71¾
New England Lime	5⅛	6⅞
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34½	37½
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	118	123
Quinck Mkt Cold Stpor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	50	52¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	70¾	..
Sanford Mills	43½	46
Submarine Signal Co	37¾	40¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	65½	68½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4⅛
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18¾
U S Envelope Company	78	83
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	126	131
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	98¾	102½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	31¾	34
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	10⅞
Warren Bros Class B	44	47
Warren Bros Class C	18⅛	19⅝
*West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12	13⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¼	120¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	109	113
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	100¾	104¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	118¾	122¾
Empre District Elec	15⅛	16⅛
General Water G & E $3 pf	49¼	51¾
Jamaica Water Supply	32¾	35½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	106¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	107¾	111¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	104¾	108¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	104¼	108¼
Northern Natural G Co (com)	32⅞	35⅛
No States Power Del 6 pf	73¾	76¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	83¾	86¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	106¾	110¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	107	110½
Public Service Colo	27⅝	29⅝
Public Service Ind	18½	19⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	106	110
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Rochester Gas & Elec 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Telephone	14⅞	15⅞
San Diego Gas & Electric	13	14⅛
Serra Pacific Power Co	20⅝	22⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Serv	15¾	17¼
Tampa Electric Co	25⅜	27⅜
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Washington Rv & Elec units	15⅝	17

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅛	14⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	41½	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125

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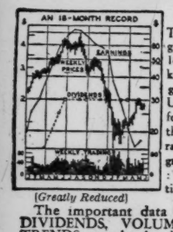

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Send $2 NOW for C-111

SECURITIES RESEARCH CORPORATION
141 Milk St., Boston 9, Mass.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38¼	40
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅜
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¾	55¾
American Reserve	15⅝	17⅛
American Surety (2½)	57¾	60¼
Baltimore-American (20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79	84
Boston (16a)	600	630
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	23⅛
City of New York (⅛e)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53¾	55¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	41¾	44¼
Federal (1.40)	49	52½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58½	62½
Fireman Fund (SF) (2a)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	49¼	52¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (⅞)	7⅞	9
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅛
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29¼
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co North America	85½	88
Jersey Insurance New York	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	68½	72
Merchants&MfsofNewYork (.40)	5⅛	6¼
Merchants Fire Association	45¾	48¾
National Fire (2)	57¼	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅜	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	48
New York Fire	13⅛	14⅝
North River (1)	22	23¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	81½	86
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	13⅞
Providence-Washington (1e)	34⅜	37¼
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075e)	4⅞	6¾
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire&Marine	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	49¼
Security (1.40)	33⅝	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
*Standard Accident	33	36¾
Travelers (16)	517	532
US Fid&Guarantee (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
US Fire (2)	46½	49¼
US Guarantee (1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliate Fund Inc	3.94	4.31
Amerex Holding	28.50	30.375
American Business Shares	3.76	4.12
Axe Houghton Fund	14.88	16.00
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.66	106.94
Boston Fund	18.23	19.60
Broad Street Investing	30.38	32.84
Bullock Fund	16.01	17.54
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
entury Shares Trust	28.80	30.97
Chemical Fund	9.84	10.65
Christiana Securities Co	2600.00	2700.00
Commodity Corp	8.96	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.50	46.50
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.43
Eaton ¾ Howard Balanced F	22.33	23.98
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.76	14.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.58	21.09
Fund Investors Inc	23.13	25.35
General Capital	34.70	37.31
General Investors Trust	5.62	6.05
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.23	6.85
Low Priced Shares	5.96	6.56
Railroad Shares	3.74	4.13
Railroad Equip Shares	4.42	4.87
Steel Shares	4.39	4.84
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.75	24.46
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.76	S-1 27.27
B-2	29.34	S-2 14.71
B-3	20.36	S-3 11.64
B-4	10.42	S-4 5.38
K-1	10.40	K-2 24.36

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.04	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.89	5.40
Mass Investors Tr	22.20	23.87
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.09	11.91
Mutual Invest	11.44	12.50
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	13.23	14.25
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.97	7.67
Railroad	5.56	6.13
Railroad Equip	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.29	6.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.75	24.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.30	15.38
Quarterly Income Shares	6.995	7.645
Railway & Light Sec	15.25	16.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	110.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.48	3.83
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.28	96.28
State Street Invest	43.50	46.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.13	18.82

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.81	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.91	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.96	5.72
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs1956	2.77	....
North Am Tr Shares 1956	2.77	....
North Am Tr Shares 1958	2.45	....
Super of Am TrAA	2.46	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.30	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	33.25	37.25

*Ex-dividend. ^Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft (new stock)	10	11⅛
Piper Aircraft	4	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅞	7¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	24⅝	26⅞
Bank of New York (14)	438	450
Bankers Trust (1.40)	54⅛	57⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	111	116
Central Hanover Bk &Trust (4)	104⅜	108¼
Chase National (1.40)	39⅞	41⅞
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	49⅞	52⅛
Commercial (1.60)	48¼	50¾
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	21⅝	23⅛
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	52½	55
Empire Trust (3)	78	82
First National N Y (80)	1695	1735
Guaranty Trust (12)	330	338
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (80)	1605	1655
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51	53½
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Research Chief Single Factor Influencing American Economy

First of two articles discussing the potent influence of modern industrial research on the economic system of the country.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dozen speakers and several hundred scientists last week aired the future problems of industrial research at a "25th Anniversaary Forum" staged by Standard Development Company, research filiate of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

Hardly a word was said about the achievements of industrial research; the forum discussed only its problems. Those present were not crowing but worrying. Hence the subject matter of the meeting was not of a popular nature. The forum did, however, convey an idea of the immense scope and importance which industrial research has reached in the last 25 years, paralleling the history of the Standard Development Company, host to the meeting.

How Research Grew

A battery of top-notch speakers included such men as Charles F. Kettering of General Motors, Thomas Midgely, Jr., president of the American Chemical Society and discoverer of tetra-ethyl lead, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, retiring head of the Bell Laboratories, Col. Bradley Dewey, former Rubber Director, and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson.

Industrial research might be described as the modern large-scale industrialized version of the nineteenth-century garret or lone inventor.

Its development in the United States began about the time of World War I. Up till then a few big companies like Telephone and General Electric had organized research, but most had not. From that time, the drafting room grew into the engineering department and the engineering department into the research division.

Growth was fastest at first in the field of chemicals and of electrical equipment; in the last 10 years the fastest growth has been in petroleum engineering.

In 1920 less than 10,000 persons were engaged in industrial research and development. By 1940 the number had risen to 70,000 and industry alone was spending an estimated $300,000,000 a year for industrial research and development. This figure did not include the amounts being spent by universities, foundations, or commercial firms which do research on a consulting basis.

The total must now be considerably larger, and to it must be added the budget of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, probably close to $150,000,000, or more than WPB and Office of Defense Transport put together.

Of Tremendous Economic Import

This modern growth of industrial research and development has probably done more than any other single influence to change American economic, political, and even social life, and without it the American war effort would have been almost hopelessly hampered. There would have been no synthetic rubber industry, no high-octane gasoline, no electronics and no plastics of importance, while developments in such coming fields as the gas turbine, and jet and rocket propulsion would have been so far only primitive.

The effect of large-scale organized research on the growth of industry is illustrated by the fact that those industries like chemicals, electrical equipments, and petroleum, which have spent the largest amounts on research and development in the last 25 years, have grown fastest by comparison with industries such as textiles, railroads, and coal, which have spent comparatively little.

The earliest industrialized research was of course financed by the biggest corporations, since they had the longest purses.

And in fact it is probable that the scientific method would have been close to an impasse if it had not been adopted by big business when it was, because of the increasingly large investment needed for many kinds of research. Testing equipment costing into the millions of dollars may have to be referred to for the completion of a single investigation. Just at the time when big business was going into research, research was itself turning into a comparatively big business.

Research Dividends Sure

Once business and research had been wedded, however, the research began to make the business even bigger. As Frank Jewett of the Telephone system stated: "Because the methods which science uses, both fundamental and applied, are so powerful and certain in achieving the ends sought, money spent through well organized research and development departments is the least risky and potentially the most profitable of all the expenditures in which industry ventures capital."

And another speaker, Edwin H. Land, the President of the Polaroid Company, described "an entirely new trend" in the research field. "In this new kind of company, the scientist is not an adjunct to a routine manufacturing organization. Instead the company is organized around the concept of continuous development of new and better products deriving day by day from the activity of its pure scientists, applied scientists, engineers and sales development men. . . . The company must stay small, the company must be scientific. When it grows to some size, perhaps between 500 and 2,000 employees, some of the younger men should be encouraged to take one of the new developments and start a new company of the same type."

(To be concluded)

Swiren Named OPA Counsel in Railroad Rate Rise Opposition

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, girding for a fight against restoration of a 3-to-6 per cent increase in railroad freight rates, announced it had retained Max Swiren, Chicago lawyer, as special counsel in the proceedings soon to be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Swiren was OPA counsel in the 1943 case instituted by OPA which brought about the suspension of the increases granted by the I. C. C. in March, 1942. The increases were set aside in May, 1943. OPA estimated they amounted to about $350,000,000 annually.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said his agency would represent the Office of Economic Stabilization in opposing restoration of the rate increase, which Mr. Bowles said the Government regards as "unjustifiable, in view of the extraordinarily high level of railroad earnings and the adverse effect of freight rate increases on the national stabilization program."

Most Copper Curbs To End After V-Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—The dropping of nearly all Government production controls over the copper industry will follow V-day in Europe, the War Production Board disclosed today.

Allocation control over alloy ingot, scrap and refined copper approximating 57,000,000 pounds each quarter will be abandoned, the copper conservation orders and most limitation orders will be revoked, virtually all manpower controls will be abolished, and foundries will be permitted to fill orders for brass and bronze castings without priority ratings if the filling of the orders does not interfere with military work, WPB said.

The agency announced that it had informed brass and bronze ingot makers, at a recent Industry Advisory Committee meeting here, that foundries may now accept orders lacking priority ratings, but they may not produce them until after Germany's collapse.

Crude Oil Output Drops

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—United States crude oil production declined 60,850 barrels daily in the week ended Oct. 7 to 4,697,350 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Stable Steel Prices, Wages Held Anchor Against Inflation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—John A. Stephens, chairman of the Steel Case Research Committee, said last evening that stable prices and wage rates are anchors against inflation and "you simply can't move one anchor without moving the other."

Mr. Stephens, in a speech prepared for a national (CBS) broadcast, summarized the steel industry's reasons for contending that the steel wage case now before the War Labor Board holds the key to possible national inflation. The research committee which he heads was created to assist steel producers in the wage negotiations.

"You cannot increase wages throughout all industry without increasing prices or reducing the taxes that industry pays for the compelling reason that labor costs of production, handling and sales constitute the major part of price," Mr. Stephens said.

"If we are to enter now upon a period of higher wages and higher prices, we must certainly come to the day of reckoning with its deflation and unemployment. We witnessed that after the first world war. None of us wants that experience again. . . .

"If wage costs are increased in steel, wage costs will be generally increased throughout all industry. There are 20 million Americans whose incomes cannot be increased to keep pace with the inevitable rising prices that will result. The families of our soldiers, school teachers, government employees, persons living on old-age and retirement pensions, all these will find their dollars buying less and less."

Pittsburgh Road's Bonds on Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Kidder, Peabody & Co. today offered a new issue of $23,735,000 series "E" 3⅜ per cent bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. at 102. The firm and its associates won the bonds at a competitive sale on Tuesday.

Proceeds will be used by the railroad for refunding purposes.

Less Denim for Civilians

WASHINGTON (AP) — Only about half as much denim will be available for overalls and other civilian work clothing in the next three months as has been obtainable during the summer, WPB said that because of the heavy military demands for the fabric.

Trade Group Hears of Early End to Curbs

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—B. F. Haley, director of economic affairs in the State Department, said today that government import-export controls will not necessarily end even after victory over Japan.

Mr. Haley told the National Foreign Trade Convention, however, that the administration policy is to retire from trade regulation and that "substantial relaxations" can be expected immediately after victory in Europe.

He cautioned that because of destruction of her overseas investments and foreign exchange balance, Britain "may for a time find it necessary to control (imports) more closely than we expect to control ours."

Mr. Haley said "we hope (British wartime arrangements) do not represent a permanent preference for government trading."

Countries in western Europe are likely to have a similar tendency to impose restrictions while rebuilding their war-devastated economies, he continued.

William A. Fowler, chief of the State Department's division of commercial policy, declared today that "some erstwhile isolationists" wish to destroy the trade agreements program and "take us back to the Hawley-Smoot days" of high tariffs.

Mr. Fowler declared that rapid expansion of foreign trade through a removal of import barriers will be an essential factor in maintaining full domestic employment and high living standards after the war.

At one of the sessions yesterday the assertion that the State Department has been "startled" to find business delegations approaching it for the retention of trade controls, was made by Charles P. Taft, director of the department's Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, who declared that "it is high time that private business get away from its liking for the security of Government distribution of business and began to justify the descriptive term 'enterprise.'

"We in the State Department, who have been pushing with all our ability for the reduction of trade controls," he said, "have been startled to find delegations from the trade coming in to insist on the continuation of public purchase, or other Government intervention, because they were not prepared to take the kind of chances I have always assumed were part of the normal business risk."

American members of the Combined Raw Materials Board may launch discussions on postwar entry of this Government into "international commodity arrangements," Frederick M. Eaton, deputy United States member of the board, said.

"In general, sentiment in this country is opposed to private international cartels," Mr. Eaton told members of the convention yesterday. "But a number of competent observers believe that in certain fields properly constituted international commodity arrangements between governments may be desirable."

Mr. Eaton is a member of both the Materials Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board. The boards are made up of American, British, and Canadian officials.

His address was the first public statement by a board member concerning proposals known to have been discussed informally in Washington. In general, the view of those who advocate such agreements is that postwar commodity surpluses may necessitate international regulation if cut-throat competition is to be avoided.

Other speakers at the three-day meeting in the Pennsylvania Hotel included James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, now chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, who urged removal of trade restrictions, and R. W. Gifford, president of Borg-Warner Corporation, who suggested setting up the Department of Commerce along the lines of the British Board of Trade.

Cont'l Can Board Approves Acquisition Of Owens-Ill. Can

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Continental Can Co. have approved acquisition of the assets and business of Owens-Illinois Can Co., a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Carle C. Conway, president of Continental, announced.

Mr. Conway said the contract of sale is subject to approval by the Owens-Illinois Can Co. with the consent of the glass company, the sole shareholder, at meetings to be held in Toledo, Friday, Oct. 20.

The acquisition would include three plants in Baltimore, McKees Rocks, Pa., and Clearing, Ill. Mr. Conway said Continental plans to have the Owens-Illinois Can Co. organization remain intact.

The Owens-Illinois firm entered the metal container field in 1935, manufacturing general line cans, steel pails and specialty items.

$11,000,000 Rail Bond Issue Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Auchinloss, Parker & Redpath were high bidders at a competitive sale of $11,000,000 Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad bonds, offering 100.45 for a 3 per cent coupon.

Three other bids were higher on a dollar basis, but specified a higher interest rate. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bid 101.909 for 3⅜s, Kidder, Peabody & Co. bid 100.6707 for 3⅜s, and Halsey, Stuart & Co. offered 101.019 for 3¼s.

Co-ops Urged to Embark on World Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—A federation of co-operative wholesalers here and abroad to handle petroleum products, food, and related supplies in world commerce was proposed today by Howard A. Cowden, North Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the committee on international co-operative reconstruction of the Co-operative League of the United States.

Addressing the 14th biennial congress of the league, Cowden said the proposal was "a logical next step" for United States co-operatives, "owning, as they do, nine gasoline refineries, oil wells, pipe lines, a lubricating oil refinery, and one aviation gasoline refinery which is being operated for the duration by a co-operative."

Mr. Cowden and other members of the committee, Dr. James P. Warbasse, Woods Hole, Mass., and L. E. Woodcock, New York, said in their report that world trade after the war will be largely in the hands of "private profit and government - managed cartels, either one of which, left to its own devices, contains dangers for political democracy unless powerful federations of co-operatives are created to check and balance them in the international field."

The committee recommended that a part of the league's freedom fund be used in sending a co-operative mission overseas to work with co-operatives and the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration in war hit areas.

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the league, urged the members to undertake an educational program "which will make America aware that there is a better alternative to the erroneously called 'free enterprise' system or more government regulation."

That alternative, he said, is the co-operative movement.

Mr. Lincoln contended co-operatives had sharpened an awareness of the democratic ideals which bulwark the "American way of life," and added:

"We have defeated monopoly on the economic battlefront. We have returned ownership of property to the common man. We have gotten more goods to more people at less cost. We have pointed the way to the end of consumer exploitation. We have demonstrated our ability to stimulate purchasing power, the priceless ingredient of a prosperous economy.

"In the international sphere, foreign trade has often been the basis of friction and misunderstanding between nations. American co-operatives, along with co-operatives in other nations, plan to trade following this war. Goods will be exchanged, on the basis of human need without consideration of private profit or gain. Co-operatives in the postwar world, through exchange of goods and ideas, and through their adherence to common philosophy, may constitute one of the most effective instruments of peaceful world association."

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Program for World Charter Is Based on Seven Freedoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 — The possibility of establishing an International Bill of Rights similar to the one which has stood in Democratic countries as a constitutional bulwark against loss or destruction of the basic freedoms, was one of the most challenging postwar problems considered at the Third Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association in Mexico City.

Jacob M. Lashly of the St. Louis Bar described the International Bill of Rights drawn up by the American Law Institute as "the most elaborate and carefully studied draft of a speciman Bill of Rights existing today."

"This draft was published under the happily-chosen title of 'Statement of Essential Human Rights.'" Studies of the subject were embodied in a report of a Committee composed of lawyers and learned men from the Western Hemisphere as well as from Britain, China, France, Pre-Nazi Germany, Italy, India, Poland, Russia and Spain.

"There is significance in the fact that men of so many different cultures and backgrounds have agreed upon a detailed common platform setting forth in concrete language what are deemed to be the basic rights of an individual, the world around."

The report does not represent original thinking or new philosophy, but rather "ideas in common possession of many peoples."

Seven Freedoms, 10 Rights

The declaration consists of seven freedoms: religion, opinion, speech, assembly, freedom to form associations, freedom from wrongful interference, and freedom from arbitrary detention.

In addition, ten rights are specified projecting legal safeguards as well as social and political principles. Among these are the right to a fair trial, the right not to be convicted by retroactive laws, and the right to the equal protection and application of the law, irrespective of race, religion or sex.

"This much may be recognized as the common pattern of reserved rights and powers in the Constitution of the U. S.," Mr. Lashly said, "and of the charters of individual liberty in the fundamental law of American countries. These safeguards were deemed an insurance that the Federal Government would not be able to enlarge upon powers delegated to it."

"But in the newest concept of the function of a Bill of Rights it is designed to play an active and affirmative part, rather than to perform a purely negative or restraining purpose. The proposal now is to impose duties upon the general government and to give it the responsibilities of active service in the interests of the people.

A Proposal for Planners

"In this specimen Bill of Rights there has been added for consideration of the peoples of the postwar period a proposal to lay upon the Governments who shall join in common planning for a future of permanent peace and justice, certain obligations for active intervention in behalf of the welfare of those groups to be found in every country, who are unable to maintain, unaided, standards of dignity and decency necessary for a reasonable measure of human happiness."

Five sections have thus been added to those dealing with reservations of rights heretofore taken to be sufficient for purposes of constitutional government. They are: rights to an education, to work, to reasonable conditions of work, to adequate food and housing, and the right to social security.

"Under the suggested plan, it would become the duty of every participating nation to take appropriate measures to establish and carry into the law and the practices of the country such measures and policies as will accomplish these ends," Mr. Lashly pointed out.

The final article of the draft provides that in the exercise of his rights everyone must be limited by the rights of others, and by the just requirements of a democratic society. Even the rights of free speech should not be abused.

Basic Problems Remain

Mr. Lashly pointed out that, even assuming agreement on the content of an International Bill of Rights, the problems of its adoption and application still remain.

"An International Bill of Rights is not something which can be proclaimed by itself, as a self-sufficient principle, unrelated to an over-all world organization," he declared. "Thus in the United States the Bill of Rights is but a part of the Constitution of that country. And it seems clear in prospect that no International Bill of Rights could be made effective unless it be made part of some kind of an international charter."

"Ideas are already being advanced concerning the methods," Mr. Lashly continued.

Two extreme views appear to be represented by advocates of a form of the League of Nations on the one hand, and by the supporters of the idea of a world Government on the other, he said. An intermediate solution might be that of various continental federations, such as a European, an Asiatic and an American Federation, to be established at least as a preliminary step toward larger unity in the future.

"It is obvious that the solution of the problems of world organization is a prerequisite to any profitable approach to an International Bill of Rights."

The simplest solution would be that of a World Federal Government, in which International Courts would have jurisdiction over certain specifically enumerated basic subjects, among which enforcement of the Bill of Rights would be an outstanding example.

The issue is more complicated in the case of a loosely bound federation, or of a league of sovereign states, but Mr. Lashly suggested either of two solutions by which the scheme might be worked out.

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SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
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FELLER'S
For Smartness in Sportswear
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Circulating Library
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Waterman Fountain Pens
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SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

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Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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Rug Shampooing
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De Luxe Cleaners and Dyers
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SAVON "Anglo-Craft" Clothes
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Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
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Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

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Unusual Gifts and Cards thru the year
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SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

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If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us.
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FINE UPHOLSTERING
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GOLD CROSS SHOES for Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES for Children
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	U	N	D	R	E	D
O	▨	O	▨	H	▨	R
M	A	R	L	O	W	E
E	▨	R	E	D	▨	S
▨	T	I	G	E	R	S
R	E	S	▨	S	▨	I
O	X	▨	▨	▨	I	N
S	▨	S	▨	D	O	G
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L	▨	R	E	V	▨	E
I	R	I	D	I	U	M
N	▨	N	▨	N	▨	U
E	A	G	L	E	T	S

SUMMIT (Continued)

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'The store with two doors and two floors'
WOOL DRESSES
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

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DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
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A Service to Meet Every Need
HOME-MADE SALADS
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Autumn Preview
of the
LATEST STYLES in All FURS
An Early Selection Is Advised
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All makes of cars repaired
Sole Agents for
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UNion 7-0543
Union City, New Jersey

A. Shulman and Sons
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UNion 3-2929
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Try our home dry cleaning fluid—2 gallons for 98c
Present this ad and receive 1 lb. of soap powder free.

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Phone Westfield 2-2102

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"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
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Specializing in Cold Waves
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CLASSICAL or POPULAR
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
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Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
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MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
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Master Furriers
Established 1912
ENTRANCES
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TEL. WE. 2-1078

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PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

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One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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"THE STORE OF FAMOUS SHOES"
A SPECIALIST TAKES CARE OF YOUR SHOE TROUBLES
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DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
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BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
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FANCY FRUITS
and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
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- COAL -
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DIAL 5350

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PENNSYLVANIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Get your descriptive catalogue
1019 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN
FACTORY—QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
675 Hamilton Street
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NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

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Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE CHESTER
MILK 6129

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Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
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Women's and Misses' Printzess, Jaunty Junior and Sterling Fur Trimmed Coats.

62 Shopping Days Till Christmas
For the Finest in Gifts See
FORD E. O'DELL
24 WEST 10TH STREET

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

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Made entirely of imported wool. It's the finest quality of cloth that has ever been used in Knit-tex topcoats. Just $37.50.
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817-19-21 State Street, Erie, Pa.

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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET Phone 23-196

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
★
Smart Styles in Fall Shoes!

GREENSBURG

Harper Method
GERTRUDE W. BATES
Rm. 412, First National Bank Bldg. Ph. 3155
HarperCOLD Permanent Wave Specialists
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services

HARRISBURG

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street Phone 5232

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

HARRISBURG STORAGE CO.
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PENNA. R. R. PRIVATE SIDINGS
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ANTIQUES
Fine China
Early American and Victorian Furniture
Store Hours: 1:30-5 P. M. daily
The Antique Shop
11 City Line Bala, Pa.

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave.
Wayne, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

ALADDIN Book Shop
Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction for Sale
Lending Library Greeting Cards
AIDA J. GILLIES
221 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4348

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0985

THE CEDAR CHEST
Apparel for Men
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
33th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
ALICE BENOIT
1401 Packard Bldg. Phone Spruce 9333

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THE BRILLIANCY OF A FINE DIAMOND
like that of a star will contribute its beauty to each passing year.
109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

PHONO RECORDS
New self service record department (come in and browse), large stock, competent personnel.
Radio Repairs All Makes
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO. Est. 1926
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CAPEHART • Sales • Parts • Service

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418 Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method
Professional Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands. We specialize in HarperCOLD Permanent Waves.
CARROLL B. ALLEN
305 Granite Bldg. Phone Atlantic 8855

BARRETT BEAUTY SALON
Quality Permanents
Complete Beauty Service
3100 Jenkins Arcade
PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 6223

READING

TERSUHOW'S
MIRACLE STORE
Headquarters for Ladies' and Children's
Beautiful Wearing Apparel

Harper Method
We Specialize in HarperCOLD Permanents
MABEL I. HORNSBY
528 Walnut Street Phone 3-0851

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The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Here . . . Now!
New Fall Styles
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
CROLL & KECK

Bread Is Basic . . .
Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

SELECT YOUR PERSONALIZED
Christmas Cards
NOW AT
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

NOW SHOWING
NEW FALL HATS
Gloves—Handbags
Joseph's
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Quality Service Satisfaction
THE WULLERT MARKETS
Meats of Quality
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It's Great!
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The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

SWARTHMORE

TAILOR AND FURRIER
WEINSTEIN
9 So. Chester Road Phone 1727

ACCESSORIES FOR SERVICE MEN
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

We Sell BABIES Layettes

4 to 6 cotton shirts with sleeves
4 to 6 nities
4 wrappers
3 or 4 doz. Curity or Birdseye diapers
4 to 6 receiving blankets
2 rubberized pads for crib
4 rubberized pads, 18 x 36
4 quilted or gauze pads for coach
2 quilted or gauze pads for crib
1 rubberized mattress cover
6 sheets (large size to tuck in)
2 good blankets for crib
4 large towels knit or terry
2 face towels knit or terry
4 to 6 wash cloths knit
1 pillow
3 pillow slips
1 Bunting for fall and winter
Fine winter-weight shawls

IF MOTHER WISHES TO DRESS BABY—
4 muslin dresses
4 muslin slips (gertrudes)
3 pr. cotton socks or stockings (opt.)
3 sweaters
3 bonnets
4 pair of rubber panties

OTHER NEEDED ARTICLES—
pins 1 q-tips - Dennison pad linings
1 scale
1 baby clothes hamper
Hair brush and comb
Baby thermometer
1 tray and bottle set
1 set draft pads for crib

A NOMINAL AMOUNT WILL RESERVE YOUR SELECTION

Tiny Towne
Children's Shop
Boulevard 0996 74 So. 69th St.

Rose Zircon Opal Rings $5.50 up
BIRTHSTONE FOR OCTOBER
We have Birthstone rings, earrings and pendants, for every month of the year. Also a complete line of Fall costume jewelry.
SKILLED REPAIRING
GERLACH'S
6915 MARKET STREET
BOULEVARD 0415

Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section at our shop exclusively.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Apparel for Women
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—LINGERIE
Red Robin
Fashionably Yours
64 South 69th St.

Andre's
Hair Stylist
Permanents Wave Cutting
Blvd. 9953 7016 W. Garrett Road
3 doors from 69th Theatre

Arthur Kalbach Boul. 9645
ART'S TEXACO SERVICE
Service—Repairing on all makes of cars
Garrett and Kingston Roads

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Soft, luxurious skins—flattering, smooth-flowing lines combined with master fur-crafting make this the coat for all 'round wear.
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MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
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SUNDAYS 1-8
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Service All Make Cars
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Upper Darby, Pa. All. 4641

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Divest — *Di-vest'* (*i* long, *e* short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, the *i* may be sounded clipped-short as in charity.

Webster's Synonyms gives as equivalent verbs "strip," "denude," "bare," "dismantle"; and it discriminates by calling it "a taking away of that with which a person or thing has been clothed or equipped."

Finity—*Fin'-i-ti* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

Some shade of meaning must mark this word from "finitude" and "finiteness," but only the context will tell just what. For the same definition, according to the Oxford Dictionary, applies to all three—namely, the condition of being limited in space, time, or whatever else. Perhaps in the case of "finity" we are left to fix the limit for ourselves, whereas in the case of "finiteness" we have it set for us.

Magdalene (Mark 16:9)—When spelled with a final *e*, as in this instance, this word is pronounced *mag'-da-len* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* long); or, by Webster's alternative pronunciation, it may be divided into four syllables, *mag'-da-le'-ne* (first three vowels as before, final *e* quick-long as in *event*). When spelled without the final *e*, the *e* of the third syllable becomes clipped-short as in silent. It is interesting to note that the pronunciation *mod'-lin* (*o* as in *orb*, *i* short) is usual for both Magdalen College, Oxford, and Magdalene College, Cambridge, in England.

Probationary — *Pro-ba'-shun-er'-i* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *e* short, *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *pro-ba'-shun-er-i* (*e* as in *maker*, no secondary accent).

Oxford makes the noun "probation" refer, in theological writing, to "the divinely appointed or managed determination of character." The adjective "probationary" describes that which has to do with such testing. Both words have legal and general uses, all in the line of "putting to proof."

Supremacy — *Su-prem'-a-si* (*u* quick-long as in *unite*, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, the first syllable may be sounded as *soo* (short *oo* as in *look*).

Synonyms puts it alongside "ascendancy," noting that it "implies superiority over all others, as in numbers, in quality, in efficiency, or in prestige."

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-i-ti* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short).

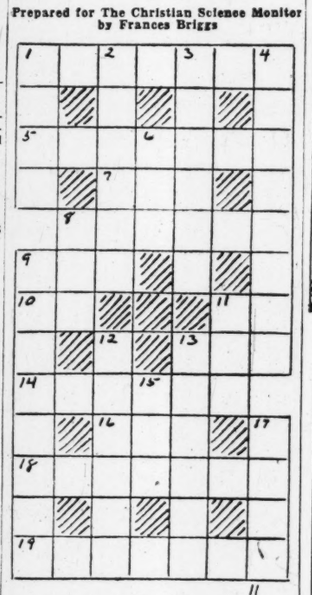
Equivalents given by Synonyms are "resolution," "spirit," "mettle," "and "courage." The particular idea that "tenacity" expresses is that "of stubborn persistence and of unwillingness to acknowledge defeat."

Transition — *Tran-zish'-un* (*a* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). The second syllable may also be pronounced *-sizh-* and *-sish-*.

Much employed in writing that has to do with the arts and the sciences. Represents a shift from one condition to another, often in the line of progress; and again, in the other direction.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Number often used to indicate a perfect score.
5—Who was a famous English dramatist and poet?
7—Eosin is used in making ink of what color?
8—What creatures were encountered by Little Black Sambo?
9—A thing.
10—A banteng is what?
11—Within.
13—What is a Sealyham?
14—What are used in making a brown Betty?
16—Revenue (abbr.).
18—What is a rare metallic element which much resembles platinum?
19—Young eagles are what?

Down

1—According to John Howard Payne, "there's no place like" what?
2—Who recently wrote a novel called "Flint"?
3—What is most easterly of Aegean Islands?
4—What do you call a seasoned mixture often used to stuff poultry or roasts?
6—Limb.
8—Trinity River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
9—Who was Romeo's first love?
11—What are large hawks of Hawaii?
12—What season of year is subject of a poem by Adelaide A. Procter?
13—Who is the so-called "gravel-voiced" comedian of the movies?
15—Conducted.
17—What Australian birds can run very swiftly?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Graham Hunter

"They know a friend who knows a friend who knows Frank Buck!"

Brevities

A dollar saved is 90 cents earned—or did you remember that income tax?

It may be the mink in the closet that is responsible for the wolf at the door.—Milwaukee Journal.

Today's Quotation

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

Not That

It was a rather dull day, and the two little sardines were swimming aimlessly about in San Diego Bay. In a bored tone, one of the sardines suggested they go up to San Francisco for the weekend.

"Oh, no," objected his companion. "It's much too long a swim to San Francisco."

"We could make the trip on the train," ventured the first sardine.

"What!" shouted the second "and be jammed in like a couple of soldiers!"—Capper's Weekly.

Prospective Son-in-Law

"Now then young man, this is the fifth time you've called on my daughter. Just what is it you want with her?"

"You put it bluntly, sir, but you best know what you can afford."

Daily Anecdote

Matched

A young British lieutenant was passing through a deserted canteen in London one day, when a dirty, disheveled scrub woman looked up from the floor she was scouring to call out, "Hi, there, young man! Bring me some more water, will you?"

The young man stopped, looked down at the woman in astonishment, and replied, "My good woman, I'm an officer. Dash it all, you can't address an officer like that."

The woman lifted her head, blew a wisp of hair out of her eyes, and rejoined, "Dash it all, man, I'm a Duchess!"

Seagulls Save Ships
(Our Dumb Animals)

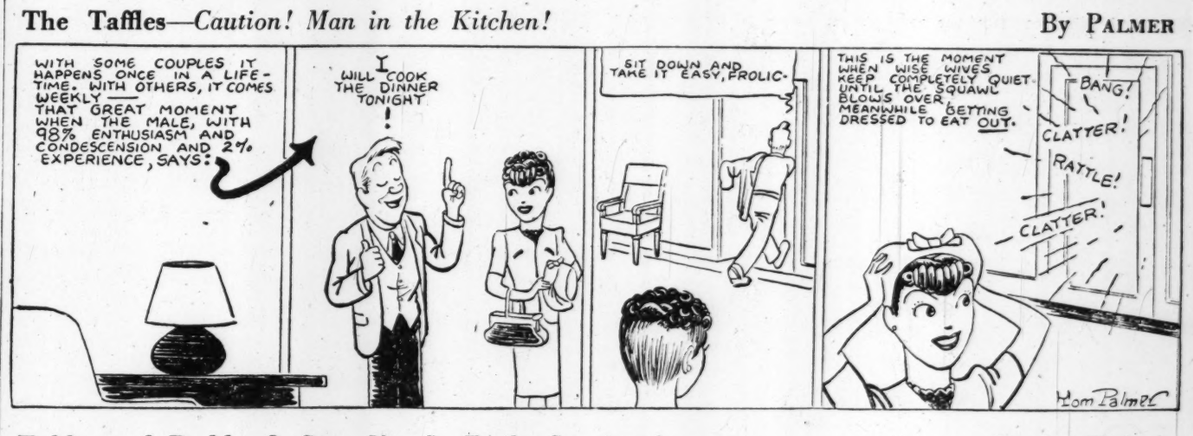
How five seagulls were the means of saving a steamer from destruction was related by the pilot of the vessel on arrival at an English port. He noticed five gulls perched on a dark object which was bobbing up just ahead of the steamer. Closer examination revealed that a gull was sitting on each of the five prongs of a floating mine, and there was just time to alter the ship's course and prevent a disaster.

A prominent state ornithologist, at a legislative hearing on a bill providing for the extension of the closed season on water fowl, called seagulls the best submarine detectors in the World. Airplanes see the gulls and signal for the destroyers to come and take care of the submarines.

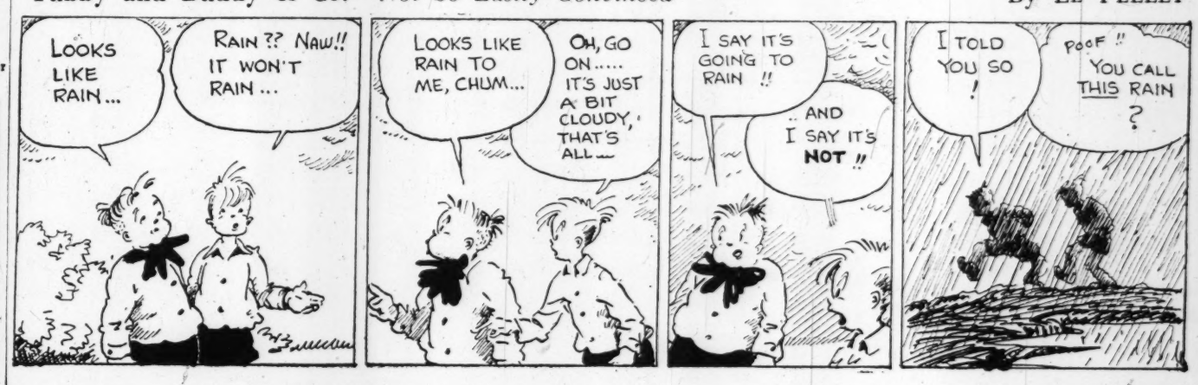
NEWS ITEM~ SIR THOMAS BEECHAM CONDUCTED LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA SO VIGOROUSLY HE BROKE TWO BATONS.

ORCHESTRA LEADERS MAY HAVE TO IMITATE BASEBALL CLUBS AND CARRY THEIR OWN BATON BOYS
THE WAY SOME VIRTUOSOS ATTACK A VIOLIN IT'S A WONDER MORE BOWS AREN'T BROKEN
EVER SEE A MUSICIAN TACKLE A TROMBONE? IT'S SURPRISING MORE AREN'T BLOWN TO BITS
POP
SOME LONG HAIRS BATTLE A HARP WITH ENOUGH VIGOR TO TEAR THEM APART, TOO
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Caution! Man in the Kitchen!* By PALMER


WITH SOME COUPLES IT HAPPENS ONCE IN A LIFETIME. WITH OTHERS, IT COMES WEEKLY — THAT GREAT MOMENT WHEN THE MALE, WITH 98% ENTHUSIASM AND CONDESCENSION AND 2% EXPERIENCE, SAYS:
I WILL COOK THE DINNER TONIGHT!
SIT DOWN AND TAKE IT EASY, FROLIC-
THIS IS THE MOMENT WHEN WISE WIVES KEEP COMPLETELY QUIET UNTIL THE SQUAWL BLOWS OVER. MEANWHILE GETTING DRESSED TO EAT OUT.
BANG!
CLATTER!
RATTLE!
CLATTER!
Hom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not So Easily Convinced* By LE PELLEY


LOOKS LIKE RAIN...
RAIN?? NAW!! IT WON'T RAIN...
LOOKS LIKE RAIN TO ME, CHUM...
OH, GO ON..... IT'S JUST A BIT CLOUDY, THAT'S ALL—
I SAY IT'S GOING TO RAIN!!
AND I SAY IT'S NOT!!
I TOLD YOU SO!
POOF!! YOU CALL THIS RAIN?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well, It's an Idea* By RODGERS

Well, sir, since I've been on the postwar committee I've heard some silly ideas, but today an old fellow from across the tracks proposed one that takes the cake!
"Why should humans be our masters?" he demanded—
"Let's let them live in the dog houses and wear the collars and leashes!" he proposed.
Now, I ask you! Wouldn't that be something?
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Belated Advice* By THE HAGERS

JACK SPOONBILL! WHAT ON EARTH?
PUT-PUT-PUT
THESE ARE MY NEW MOTORIZED SKATES. I'VE JUST FINISHED MY TRIAL TRIP.
WADDLES, I WANT YOU TO GIVE THEM A WORK-OUT AND TELL ME WHAT YOU THINK OF THEM.
I SHOULD HAVE BEEN A GUINEA PIG.
WAIT, WADDLES! YOU HAVE TO READ THE DIRECTIONS!
PUT-PUT-PUT
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quebec to Moscow

Quebec has gone to Moscow. The presence in the Kremlin of both Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden would indicate that most of the big questions discussed in the citadel high above the St. Lawrence have been carried over into the conference in that other citadel on the banks of the Moskva far away.

It will be recalled that the arrival of Mr. Eden in Quebec after the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting was under way suggested that some political questions had arisen which had to be added to the original agenda. The fact that Mr. Eden has now accompanied Mr. Churchill to Moscow is therefore an augury of increasing co-operation among all the Big Three on questions which heretofore have been handled by whichever of the two Powers had most interest in them.

For example, the Polish problem has up to now been tackled mainly as a British-Russian concern; the war against Japan has been treated as an American-British matter. This approach is less than realistic if peace is to be built on a scope to match the menace of global war.

Among political questions which must be faced are the occupation of Germany, the Great Powers' stakes in the Balkans, where Allied armies soon must meet, and distribution of Allied support among various European factions, leftist and rightist. The news that Premier Mikolajczyk, of the Polish Government in Exile, is going to Moscow highlights this political atmosphere.

Having come so nearly straight from Quebec, Messrs. Churchill and Eden can speak with extra force on those points on which the United States and Britain are already in agreement. The "ten per cent" of disagreement left from the ninety-per-cent success of Dumbarton Oaks will probably not be plowed under at Moscow, but it can be weeded and prepared for a meeting of the American, British, and Russian top-rank statesmen, which now seems assured for a not-too-distant date.

Pattern for Foreign Trade

National Foreign Trade Week reminds us of the tremendous prospects for American postwar overseas commerce. Washington guesses are that it will run at twice the prewar level, and this guess seems to be paralleled by Admiral Land's call this week for a postwar merchant marine of 7,000,000 deadweight tons of dry-cargo merchant ships for the United States' foreign trade, or about twice the prewar total. (The bulk of these also, presumably, will be Victory ships, which with their 50 per cent greater speed can deliver far more cargo in a year than the prewar ships.)

And the immediate postwar prospect supports these large guesses. There will be an export market for the reconstruction of Europe, Russia, and perhaps China, and for the industrialization of agricultural economies nearly the world around. Imports will be increased by the higher tempo of American industry and by the threatened depletion of some domestic raw materials.

It is to be hoped that this postwar trade will be as free as possible from restrictive influences, however rationalized. This does not mean free merely from tariff and quota obstructions. It means also that the global economic agreements now being sketched out to follow Dumbarton Oaks shall not involve restrictions on output, such as the prewar tin, rubber, and other commodity output restriction programs.

It appears very possible that a considerable proportion of postwar trade will be in government hands, in the form of "bulk purchases" such as Great Britain has made of New Zealand butter and the United States has made of Cuban sugar. Recourse to output restrictions by private business is now in great disfavor, but the temptation may still appear for international control agencies under government aegis to use such measures. It is to be hoped that this temptation will be resisted. There should be no "double standard" in economics.

The Pine Tree State philosopher, Vern Sprague, says: "If'n ya used all th' soup, soap, salve, and cereal th' radio says ya need to be a success, it'd take ya a week to git ready fer one day's work."

We noticed Junior come home the other night with some old-fashioned licorice strips. That same evening we read that the synthetic rubber industry is here to stay.

Aachen as Example

The human drama of the ultimatum to Aachen naturally caught public attention. General Hodges' offer to spare the city and its defenders once they were surrounded represented well the American attitude toward an enemy without a chance. Is the Nazi commander's decision to await destruction rather than surrender equally typical of Germany's present attitude?

Apparently Hitler and Himmler have been trying to steel their forces with a new dose of the "fanatical will to sacrifice." The Nazis have persuaded many commanders and some whole garrisons, particularly in ports like Brest, to continue a hopeless fight for the purpose of buying time. But even where Germans are fighting on their own soil there are evidences that many of them do not regard suicide with elation. Several units and several commanders have shown no desire to prolong a futile slaughter.

American shells and bombs have begun the promised obliteration of Aachen, first German city to reject the opportunity to surrender. We can hope, for the sake of soldiers on both sides, that the German commander will soon have enough. But the Allied peoples are likely to be less concerned should the city of Charlemagne be reduced to rubble than they have been over London, Florence, and many another city where the Nazis have looted or destroyed far more precious artistic and historical monuments.

Now the Germans are dealing with their own. As more and more of their cities have to make a choice, they will find fanaticism less and less attractive. We need not accept the fatalistic belief that the choice at Aachen is either typical or final.

Mr. Petrillo Wins

James Caesar Petrillo—which is to say the American Federation of Musicians, since he, as its president, has unlimited authority to do as he pleases in that union's affairs—has rejected the plea of the President of the United States to obey a National War Labor Board order and remove a 26-month-old ban against union musicians' making records for two large companies. The sum and substance of Mr. Petrillo's reply to the President is that he just doesn't have to; nobody can make him. He's right about that and everybody concerned knows it.

The facts of the situation are simple: Mr. Petrillo, often through coercive methods, has brought practically every musician in the United States into his fold. He forbade any of his members to make records unless the record companies, under this coercion, agreed to pay royalties—not to the musicians, but to the union itself. The income from companies under contract now amounts to about $4,000,000 a year. Companies which refuse to pay tribute don't make records.

The Administration at Washington, through its labor laws, has made this situation possible: the union has practically the power of "life and death" over any company, entertainment organization, or establishment which is dependent upon music. The Government itself found that this was so when it attempted to restrain Mr. Petrillo in the Federal courts. Congressional exemption, supported by Supreme Court decision, has put Mr. Petrillo—and every labor dictator—above anti-trust laws. As Chairman Davis of NWLB says, the Petrillo case is closed. Mr. Petrillo has won, and so have all labor dictators and those who descend to racketeering. It will do little good to denounce the musicians' Caesar; the situation is not basically his fault. Only a right-about-face by Congress and the Administration can change this ugly picture.

Snafu

It is pleasant to report improvement of Navy press relations in the Pacific. Neither the fleet nor the press is on the defensive these days.

And so we are glad that Admiral Nimitz felt he could have his little joke—reading a communiqué describing a sea battle, later disclosed to have been in 1592.

The Admiral learned something. He learned how fast modern press services function. Some radio stations actually went on the air, believing that he was describing a current action. The story was countermanded by the erring press association before newspapers printed it. No serious damage was done. The newspapers are learning not to play tricks on the Navy. It works both ways.

Right Under His Nose

Arnhem Now Acquires New Fame

The battle of Arnhem has focused the attention of Americans on one of the most beautiful cities in the Netherlands, largely unknown abroad but beloved by the Dutch as a vacation resort and favored as a residence by retired colonials. Allied soldiers will find much of interest there, when it finally falls.

Arnhem, as war-news readers know, is situated at the strategically important confluence of the Lower Rhine river and its smaller branch, the Ijssel, flowing north to the former Zuider Zee, now Ijsselmeer, or Flevo Lake. It is the last important stopping place on the main railroad from Amsterdam and Utrecht to the rich Rhine valley in Germany, one of the earliest lines to be constructed in the Netherlands.

Tourist traffic played an important part in Arnhem's expansion during the nineteenth century. In 1811 its population was only 9,000; now it is about 85,000.

* * *

The city is largely laid out on the hills bordering the Rhine. It is a city in the woods, which extend from the town limits all the way north to the former Zuider Zee. The provincial capital has been a vacation resort for Dutchmen who like to leave the marshy lowlands of the west to relax and play in Arnhem and its beautiful surroundings.

This old city is first mentioned in history in 893. In 1233 it acquired a city charter from Count Otto II and it once was the seat of the counts of Gelderland.

When the old city's fortifications were demolished, from 1829 to 1833, trees, shrubbery and flowerbeds were planted where once the guns protected its people. Before the present war, Arnhem boasted of many parks and wide lanes, gay with a profusion of flowers, fountains, statues and trees. In summertime people used to sit on the sidewalks in front of the many restaurants—much the same way as on the Paris boulevards—sipping drinks, perhaps enjoying the music of a local band and watching the crowds go by.

To the west, along the northern shore of the Rhine, there were a number of estates, at one time the homes of the nobility and the wealthy but many of them later transformed into public restaurants. Here one could enjoy the out-of-doors and delight in the river scene, watching boats or rafts float along and the trains creeping slowly over the bridge below. On the southern shore were orchards, spread out over the fertile Betuwe, in times remote the dwelling place of the Batavians, who dared to check the advancing Roman legions.

Or, if you preferred a boat trip up the Lower Rhine, you could descend to the harbor where an excursion steamer departed every hour decorated with gay bunting, and where private yachts lay anchored. In an hour's trip these steamers would bring you to a small wharf, and after a short steep climb, you would reach an inviting terrace. This same place has undoubtedly been used by the Nazis as a gun emplacement.

* * *

Farther up the Rhine is one of Holland's best-preserved castles, Doorwerth, now used as an artillery museum and once a year as the meeting place of the Dutch chapter of the Johannite order. This was a romantic spot, where you could dream of medieval knights and their ladies, or imagine you heard the sighs of prisoners, chained in the dungeon, looking out on the moat.

Arnhem was proud to have Holland's open-air museum, laid out in Scandinavian fashion. Here were types of rural dwellings and industrial buildings removed from their original location and placed in sylvan surroundings. One wonders if it remains.

Several times before this war the roar of cannons has been heard in Arnhem: on October 17, 1586, the English poet, Sir Philip Sydney, was fatally wounded—while fighting with British troops aiding Holland's revolt against Spain—and, dying, gave the world one of its greatest examples of selfless humanity. From 1672 to 1674, Arnhem was occupied by the French who again invaded it in 1795. In 1813 Napoleon's soldiers were defeated there by Von Bülow's troops after heavy fighting.

Somewhat to the northeast, in the direction of Zutphen and Zwolle, there was the famous Velperweg bordered on both sides by country homes, surrounded by handsome gardens. One of these estates was Bronbeek, where veteran soldiers from the wars in the Dutch East Indies could spend their last days in peace. This place will certainly become better known after this war.

And not to be forgotten is the castle of Rosendaal on the near-by Veluwe, popularly known for its chain bridge and *bedriegertjes*. The latter were innocent amusement devices, hidden fountains, which at the will of an attendant would spatter water over the unsuspecting passer-by, much to the amusement of the bystanders.

Few old buildings remained in the city proper. There are two old churches left, both of Gothic structure: the St. Eusebius church of the 15th century and the St. Walburg church of the 14th century. The present city hall was once the home of Maarten van Rossum, a roving knight in the service of Gelderland's count who made frequent junkets to Western Holland, pillaging villages and towns.

Now the city will become "historic" for the bravery and tenacity of a group of 10,000 British and Polish parachutists who held the bridges for ten days under the hardest of circumstances. What has remained of the city's beauty is still unknown. Judging from press reports most of the fighting has taken place in the western suburb of Oosterbeek and in the city itself. There is some hope that the woods have been spared. One can be sure at least, that a new and beautiful city will arise on the ruins of the old one.

THEODOOR W. L. SCHELTEMA

Navies of the World

The Bookshelf

FIGHTING FLEETS, by Critchell Rimington (New York: Dodd, Mead. $4.50), is designed to supply a popular-priced survey of the navies of the world in sufficient detail to enable the reader to supplement the news with accurate information on the ships involved.

Space is devoted to explaining the functions and uses of naval power as a whole, and analyzing the characteristics and activities of the various naval elements which have been integrated into the most stupendous naval effort in the history of the world.

The various types of United States naval vessels and aircraft are described in considerable detail, and the changes in design and armament that have been brought about by combat experience are commented on. To a lesser extent and within the scope of available information, similar data are provided for vessels of other navies.

Numerous illustrations are provided of men-of-war, and the layman will find of great interest the many well-executed cross-section and profile drawings of various types of naval vessels.

There is an account of the types of planes used by the United States Navy, and a chapter is devoted to descriptions of naval weapons, techniques, and instruments used on board ship. For obvious reasons the descriptions are couched in general terms, but are sufficient to give a good idea of the devices. The descriptive texts in some cases are complemented by line drawings.

A listing of United States naval vessels is furnished which includes all vessels built or building, with such specifications as are permitted to be published. From accounts which have appeared in the press it is evident that this list is far from complete, a fact which the author recognizes. A list is also provided of the principal combatant ships in other navies, with a résumé of naval war losses up to the time of going to press.

F. L. O.

Argentine Problem No Nearer Solution

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

What to do about postwar Germany may be the most complicated problem facing the State Department, but it isn't the most annoying. That classification is reserved for the question of what to do about Argentina.

The more America has tried to do about that country, the worse the situation has become until it is now frankly, if unofficially, admitted in Washington that the whole affair has become acutely embarrassing. And there is no good reason to believe it will become less worrisome in the near future.

The latest move in the affair was last Friday's denunciation by President Roosevelt of Argentina's pro-Fascist attitude. This, in turn, drew forth the usual hot retorts from Argentina's rigidly-controlled press and there the matter stands. So far as can be judged, neither the President's statement nor the Argentine response has made the slightest contribution toward clearing up the diplomatic mess. All it has done is to make both sides a little more stubborn and a little more angry.

Likewise, it must be conceded that any hopes which the State Department might have had about the effect of its order forbidding northward-bound American ships from stopping at Argentine ports have been disappointed. The measure was not intended as a really serious blow against Argentina's economy (that could only come from a joint Anglo-American order forbidding all their ships from calling in at Argentine ports). It was, however, meant to warn Buenos Aires of the possibility that more effective action might follow.

There is no evidence that the move accomplished even a small part of its objective. Argentine newspapers, whether expressing their own views or those of the Government, voiced anger and a determination not to be cowed by "Yankee threats." While only the person on the spot can get a wholly accurate picture of the over-all Argentine reaction to these latest moves, there seems little reason to suppose they have bettered the United States' position either in Argentina or throughout the rest of Latin America.

Indeed, the question of the effect of the United States' Argentinian policy on the rest of Latin America is recognized as a serious one. I have talked with a number of well-informed persons (some of them supporting the present "pin-prick" policy and others opposing it) about the question and most of them agree that Washington's handling of Argentina has not sat well with the rest of Spanish America.

There seem to be at least two reasons for this. The first is that the Latin-American countries, having seen the United States in the role of the "good neighbor" for so long, are a little worried that the Argentine affair may wind up with a reversion of this country to its former unpopular role of "Colossus of the North." In other words, things have been going so well between the United States and its weaker neighbors to the south that the latter are apprehensive when anything comes along to jolt the international honeymoon.

The second reason is that the rest of Latin America is genuinely concerned lest the United States, by its present policy, so inflame Argentine nationalism that this will overflow its borders in the form of an attack upon its neighbors, such as Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile. This does not mean that Latin America has any better solution to the Argentine problem. It merely means that it is definitely worried over what may be results of the United States' present course of action.

If it is true that the United States' present policy is not succeeding in its objective of eliminating fascism in Argentina, the question remains as to what other policies might be adopted. There are those who agree with former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles that we should abandon our opposition to the present Argentine Government. These hold that fascism in Argentina will eventually wither away from its own blight.

But there are others who believe that the time is ripe for a joint Anglo-American "crack-down" on Argentina. They say if Washington and London were to announce, for example, that no American and British ship would touch at Argentine ports until the mess down there is cleared up in a democratic way that the resultant disruption would force out fascism.

It is no secret, however, that such a course would be bitterly opposed by other Latin-American countries, which feel that before Argentine fascism went under it might cause a great deal of trouble to innocent bystanders. And so the question stands. There is obviously an answer somewhere which will benefit the whole Western Hemisphere. But it looks today as if hard searching were necessary to ferret it out.

Wendell Willkie and "the Oaks"

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

By dramatic coincidence, the text of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for postwar security and the tributes to Wendell Willkie appeared in newspapers all over the United States on the same day this week. The fact will help future historians to trace the progress of American thinking on world affairs. Because of Wendell Willkie's contribution to this thinking, a good many Americans are better prepared than they might have been to serve their nation's best interests as an integral part of One World.

In fact, some who might once have been unwilling to see the United States accept the commitments foreshadowed by the Dumbarton Oaks draft will today wonder if the draft goes far enough really to substitute law for war.

The answer is that it does not. It moves in the right direction. But its kid-gloved handling of the question of national sovereignty is one sign that the nations are not ready to make the law-for-war substitution all in one running broad-jump.

Mr. Willkie made a cleaner-cut contribution to progressive thinking about sovereignty than the Dumbarton Oaks meeting has. At the Oaks, the delegates nibbled at the question. They outlined an air force which might be placed at the disposal of the security council. But the question remains open whether this arm should be used at the council's bidding, without specific approval in each case from the separate governments whose forces are to comprise the air police. It is plain that the Oaks meeting was not in a position to make clear to the peoples that old concepts of sovereignty still endanger the effort for durable peace and that law and sovereignty are terms that fight with each other the minute you move them from the national to the international field.

Sovereignty means, in the last analysis, the "right" of a nation to judge its own case in a dispute with another nation, and to go to war to uphold its decisions. The existence of law means that principles for settling disputes have been agreed upon in advance and that parties to disputes will submit their cases to judgment under these principles and then abide by the decision.

But though these two terms fight, Wendell Willkie saw that they are not irreconcilable. He saw that we do not have to destroy sovereignty to build law. What we have to do is use it in new ways. To say we must limit it is to state the problem negatively. We must exercise sovereignty more broadly than we have in the past, and do so in advance of world crises. We must extend it through pooling certain aspects of sovereignty with other nations.

The fetish of absolute sovereignty is losing its enchantment. But its influence is still strong. The overtures to the big show at the Oaks contained many soothing measures intended for ears on which the word sovereignty falls like reassuring music. But successful experience with a system based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals would doubtless result in progressive modification of national sovereignty.

One of the obstacles to building a world organization capable of enforcing peace is the fear of peoples that if they delegate a part of their national sovereignty to the organization they will lose control of their internal affairs. The peoples are not asked to give up control of their own affairs, however, but simply to refrain from imposing their own views beyond their borders.

It was like Wendell Willkie to try to drive home some of these truths about national sovereignty at a time in his career when silence on the subject would have appealed to the average politician. Workers for peace will long remember his splendid article on sovereignty in the April, 1944, issue of Foreign Affairs.

The ground Mr. Willkie broke must be harrowed and cultivated sufficiently by the rest of us, his fellow-countrymen, if the United States is to take the leading position among nations now working hesitantly for an orderly world.

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